

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 396 854

PS 024 395

TITLE Kids Count Data Book 1996: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.  
INSTITUTION Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.  
REPORT NO ISSN-1060-9814  
PUB DATE 96  
NOTE 345p.  
AVAILABLE FROM Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: Kids Count Data Book, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.  
PUB TY: Statistical Data (110) -- Books (010)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC14 Plus Postage.  
DESCRIPTORS \*Adolescents; Birth Weight; Child Health; \*Children; Crime; Delinquency; Demography; Dropout Rate; Dropouts; Early Parenthood; Economically Disadvantaged; Infant Mortality; Mortality Rate; One Parent Family; Poverty; State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; Unemployment; Violence; \*Well Being  
IDENTIFIERS Arrests; United States; Working Poor

ABSTRACT

This book provides a national and state-by-state (including the District of Columbia) compilation of benchmarks of the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children in the United States. Ten indicators of children's well-being are taken from government sources: (1) percent low birth-weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate, ages 1-14; (4) teen violent death rate, ages 15-19; (5) teen birth rate, ages 15-17; (6) juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17; (7) percent of teens who are high school dropouts, ages 16-19; (8) percent of teens not attending school and not working, ages 16-19; (9) percent of children in poverty; and (10) percent of families with children headed by a single parent. An overview discusses the implications of the increase in percentage of American children in working-poor families and possible actions to reduce or eliminate their risks. A summary and findings section presents overall trends for each indicator. The bulk of the book consists of graphic and numerical presentations of the indicators nationwide and by state. For each state, background information is presented on demographic changes, income and poverty, health and education, and percent of children in working-poor families. Appendices delineate standard scores and national rankings, states in rank order by indicator, multi-year trend data for Kids Count Indicators, and multi-year national composite ranks. The document ends with definitions of the Kids Count Indicators, the rationale for their selection, primary contacts for State Kids Count Projects, and a list of organizations disseminating this publication. (KDFB)

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made \*  
\* from the original document. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
Office of Educational Research and Improvement  
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION  
CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as  
received from the person or organization  
originating it.

Minor changes have been made to improve  
reproduction quality.

Points of view or opinions stated in this docu-  
ment do not necessarily represent official  
ERIC position or policy.

# KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK



PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND  
DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL  
HAS BEEN GRANTED BY  
*W. J. Rust*  
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES  
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

# 1996

ED 396 854

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

8 02 295

KIDS COU NT, a project of the Anne T. Casey

Foundation, is a national and state by state

effort to track the status of children in the

United States. By providing policymakers and

citizens with benchmarks of child well-being

KIDS COU NT seeks to enrich, local, state, and

national discussions concerning ways to

secure better futures for all children. At the

national level, the principal activity of the

initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS*

*COU NT Data Book*, which uses the best avail-

able data to measure the educational, social,

economic, and physical well-being of chil-

dren. The Foundation is also funding *KIDS*

*COU NT* projects in the 50 states and the

District of Columbia. These projects provide

a more detailed community by community

1996

# KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

ISSN 1060-9814

Photography © Lizzie Himmel, 1995  
Design: KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc.  
Copyright © 1996 Annie E. Casey Foundation

This *KIDS COUNT Data Book* could not be produced and distributed without the help of numerous people. The publication was assembled and produced under the general direction of Dr. William P. O'Hare, KIDS COUNT Coordinator at the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Most of the data presented in the *Data Book* were collected and organized by the Population Reference Bureau under the direction of Dr. Carol De Vita. We owe a special debt of gratitude to Kelvin Pollard of the Population Reference Bureau, who worked tirelessly assembling, organizing, checking, and rechecking the figures shown here.

A special thanks goes to Robert McIntyre and his staff in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for providing tabulations of the Current Population Survey microdata files from 1984 through 1994.

We also want to thank Dr. Harry Rosenberg and Arthur Horn of the Division of Vital Statistics within the National Center for Health Statistics for providing special tabulations of 1993 mortality data.

We also owe a special thanks to Martye T. Scobee of the Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville and to Dr. Paul Voss as well as Robin Blakely and Roger Hammer at the Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin—Madison for providing data on children in working-poor families by processing U.S. Census Bureau data files.

Special thanks are also due Samuel Shelton, Jeffrey Fabian, and Scott Rier of KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc., who were responsible for the design of the book, and Podesta Associates for providing assistance in the promotion and dissemination of the *Data Book*.

Finally, we would like to thank the state KIDS COUNT projects listed on pages 163 to 167 and the dissemination partners listed on page 168 for helping to get the *Data Book* into the hands of national, state, and local leaders across the country.

Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this *Data Book* is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given.

To obtain additional copies of this publication, call 410.223.2890 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

# of Contents

<b>4</b>	<b>Overview</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Summary and Findings</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>National Profiles</b>
<b>20</b>	United States Profile
<b>22</b>	National Indicator Maps
<b>33</b>	<b>State Profiles</b>
<b>34</b>	Profiles in alphabetical order for 50 states and the District of Columbia
<b>136</b>	<b>Appendices</b>
<b>137</b>	Appendix 1: KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings
<b>138</b>	Appendix 2: States in Rank Order by Indicator
<b>142</b>	Appendix 3: Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators
<b>156</b>	Appendix 4: Multi-Year National Composite Ranks
<b>157</b>	<b>Definitions and Data Sources</b>
<b>162</b>	Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators
<b>163</b>	<b>Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects</b>
<b>168</b>	<b>Dissemination Partners</b>

# overview



## erreview

### id Poverty and the Working Poor

ough many factors put children at risk. ning predicts bad outcomes for a kid more verfully than growing up poor. Study after heartening study confirm the links between g in poverty and suffering a host of lousy evelopmental, educational, and adult out- ies. Poor children are more likely to be ; and underweight as toddlers; they are less ly to be ready for kindergarten; they are re likely to fall behind as grade-schoolers. y face a much higher prospect of dropping of high school; they are more likely to ome teen parents; they face far greater ls of being either a victim or a perpetrator rime; and they are far less likely to be eco- nically successful as adults.<sup>1</sup>

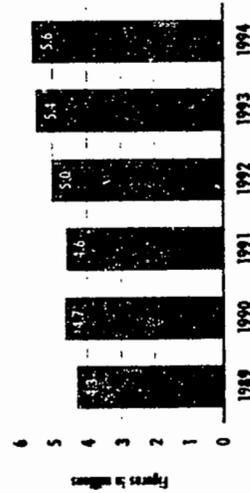
Of course, the most straightforward way reduce the incidence of these rotten child- ed outcomes is to reduce the fraction of our ulation who start out and grow up in erty. Unfortunately, the actual trend in erica has been heading in precisely the osite direction. In 1974, 10.2 million erican children lived below the poverty y. by 1994, the number had risen to well at 15 million. During the same period, the ortion of all American children classified poor grew from 15.4 percent to almost percent. Today fully one quarter of the ion's population under age 6 live in pover- Taken together, these numbers add up to a s child poverty rate that is among the high- in the developed world—a distinction that eaters not only the future for many of our ls, but also the future competitiveness of r nation in a global economy.

These alarming trends have not gone un- noticed by the American public or its political leaders. Indeed, the problem of child and fam- ily poverty has emerged in recent years as a center-piece issue in most mainstream discus- sions of social and economic policy in the United States. To a considerable extent, how- ever, these debates have focused on a single dimension of the child poverty problem: namely, the condition of children whose par- ents are out of the labor force and dependent on public assistance. Appropriately enough, this focus on the non-working, welfare poor has generated a renewed national determina- tion to do more to curb teenage childbearing, to promote job growth, and to accelerate the transitions from welfare to work.

Significant as they are, these policy direc- tions actually respond to only the most obvi- ous part of the growing child poverty crisis. What they overlook is the stunning growth in the number of American children who live in poverty *despite the fact that one or both of their parents worked all year*. In 1994 there were 5.6 million American children who fit this description. This is up from 3.4 million two decades ago. Even more ominously, in the years since 1989, a period of overall strength in the national economy, the number of children in working-poor families has jumped 30 percent. Today more than a third of all America's poor children belong to fam- ilies where at least one parent works all year.

It is these poor children and their families who are the special focus of this, our seventh annual edition of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. We have chosen to highlight these families

Figure 1. Children in Working-Poor Families: 1989-1994



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

not only because of their status as the so-called "forgotten poor," but also because we believe that addressing the condition of the working poor may be inseparable from the nation's more visible determination to reduce welfare dependency among the non-working poor. The goal of virtually every current welfare reform proposal is to enable AFDC recipients to become more capable of meeting the economic needs of their children through their own labor and earnings. But if we continue to see growing millions of American families who are unable to protect their kids from poverty despite year-round work efforts, it is truly hard to imagine how we will plausibly promote meaningful self-sufficiency for those millions of parents who are not yet even in the labor force.

#### Who Are the Working Poor?

Many different definitions of the "working poor" have been used by researchers, with the key differences usually turning on either how much time a parent works or the income threshold used to define "poverty." In this *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, we are speaking of the 5.6 million children who had at least one parent working 50 or more weeks during the past year, yet failed to accumulate a total household income above the official poverty line.<sup>2</sup> In 1994 the poverty standard for a family of three was \$11,821. (See page 157 for more information on the definition of children in working poor families.)

Of course, the number of children classified as "from working-poor families" would be far higher had we chosen any of the less

restrictive definitions of the term preferred by some analysts. If, for example, we had added those families where at least one parent worked more than half the year (but less than a full year), the number of kids categorized as "working poor" in 1994 would have exceeded 7.5 million. Similarly, if we had counted those families with a parent who worked all year but had an income no more than 25 percent above the poverty line, the number of kids counted as "working poor" would have grown to more than 8 million.<sup>3</sup>

It is also worth noting that the increasing numbers of working-poor families do not fit many of our broader demographic generalizations about family poverty in the United States. For example, one might be tempted to conclude that the rise in early childbearing is a major contributor to the increase in the total number of working-poor families. Surprisingly, however, only 14 percent of all the children who were in working-poor families in 1994 were born to a teenage mother. In fact, most of the kids in these families were born to women over age 25. Similarly, one might assume that the size of the working-poor population is simply a reflection of the dramatic growth in the nation's number of unmarried, single-parent families. Here, again, the data are illuminating. In 1994 half of the 5.6 million "working-poor kids" lived in married, two-parent households where at least one parent (usually the father) worked all year.

#### What Accounts for the Growing Number of Working-Poor Families?

No explanation of child poverty in the 1990s

In 1994 half of the 5.6 million "working-poor kids" lived in married, two-parent households where at least one parent worked all year.

possibly discount the significance of a's changing family-formation patterns e last quarter-century. Unmarried teens ar children are less likely to enter the ar, and spend their childhoods in pover- cover, single-parent households, ver, and however they are formed, are o command, on average, less income ose families who have two potential present.

it having acknowledged the impact on erty of these demographic changes, st, also recognize the equally powerful uences, especially for the working if two comparably profound economic nely, globalization of markets and es in productive technology. Together, worldwide changes have dramatically the U.S. labor market, replacing growth nufacturing and historically higher wage cupations with expansion in lower pay- vice-sector employment. At the same ese forces have served to depress the ilar value of most lower tier, entry-level . In the late 1960s, a young adult work- ull-time job at the minimum wage could i family of three out of poverty. In 1994 iehold head working at a full-time mini- wage job earned only 70 percent of the e needed to lift a family of three out of y

he implications of these fundamental mic shifts for parenting-age young adults een aptly summarized by sociologist emographer Reynolds Farley:<sup>1</sup>

In the late 1950s, just about a generation ago, a young white man with a high school educa- tion, a dedication to hard work, and a strong back could likely find a good blue collar job with a prosperous manufacturing firm, a job with comprehensive fringe benefits, including health insurance for his family and provisions for retirement....Fast-forward to the late 1980s. A young man graduating from high school with a strong back and a dedication to steady work may find a job, but the odds are not in his favor. And if he is successful, the job will pay a modest wage and may have no fringe benefits.

As Farley's observation suggests, Ameri- ca's changing economic realities have been most consequential for young men and women with limited education. Since the early 1970s, the median real earnings of young men with no schooling beyond high school have fallen 30 percent.<sup>2</sup> Women with no more than a high school diploma have seen their earn- ings fall almost 20 percent over the same peri- od. And for those with even less education— those who fail to graduate from high school—the changes have been even more devastating. A white high school dropout in 1994 averaged one-third less income than he would have earned in 1972. And the real earnings of black dropouts in 1994 were half what they had averaged two decades earlier.<sup>3</sup>

Given these dramatic changes in the labor market and the persistently high national rates of educational underachievement and non-com- pletion of high school, it should come as no sur- prise that the ranks of working-poor families in the United States are swelling. Indeed, the con- nection is unmistakable in the data. Forty per- cent of parents in working-poor families are high school dropouts. Another 35 percent have no education or specialized training beyond

high school. If we consider that research indi- cates that children's educational achievement and high school completion rates are highly cor- related with their mother's educational attain- ment, it becomes increasingly clear that we may be describing a problem that, left unaddressed, will take on intergenerational dimensions.

### What Does It Mean for Children to Grow Up in Working-Poor Families?

Poor children growing up in working house- holds face many of the same risks that poor kids in general confront. Like the children of welfare families, the children of the working poor are less likely to be fully immunized; less likely to enter school ready to learn; and far more likely to experience academic failure and to drop out. As teens, they are more liable to delinquency and pregnancy; if they do gradu- ate, they are less likely to go to college; and, finally, like other poor kids, they face a re- duced chance of being economically success- ful as adults.

Despite these similarities, the circum- stances of children in working-poor families are distinguishable, in significant respects, from those of poor kids whose parents do not work. As one might expect, working-poor families tend to have more annual income. In 1994 the median income of working-poor fam- ilies was about \$9,600; this compares to just under \$6,700 for the average family on public assistance. Moreover, low-income working families have a greater likelihood of eventually moving out of poverty than do families who have no year-round worker present. Finally, the children in working-poor families have the

intangible, but valuable, role model example of an employed parent.

While these advantages are substantial, it is important to observe that children in working-poor families also experience some distinct disadvantages *because of their parents' working status*. Most salient among these is that working-poor kids go without health insurance at a much higher rate than any other group of American children. In 1994, 27 percent of the kids from working-poor families had neither public nor private medical insurance.<sup>1</sup> In many cases, this exposure stems from the fact that their parents' employment does not carry health benefits, yet they are frequently ineligible for Medicaid because they do not receive AFDC. In fact, were it not for recent changes in Medicaid policies aimed at reaching some of these children, the health-care access of kids in working-poor families would be far worse. In 1994 more than two-thirds of the working-poor kids who had some form of medical coverage received it through Medicaid.

Slightly less measurable, but equally important, risk factors faced by the children of the working poor are an insufficiency of parental time and a lack of quality preschool or other appropriate day care. Juggling the responsibilities of work and family is a challenge for Americans at all income levels, but it poses particular difficulties for the working poor and most especially for those low-income single parents who work. For these individuals, the problem of too little time is compounded by their frequent inability to afford adequate child care to compensate for

their absence from the home. According to the most recently published U.S. Census Bureau figures, the average working-poor family that pays for its own child-care spends more than a fifth (21 percent) of its limited monthly income on trying to meet this need.<sup>2</sup> This compares to a figure of 7 percent for non-poor families. Even with such sacrifices, studies show that the child care received by most poor children is usually of lower quality and less benefit.<sup>3</sup> In assessing this special burden on working-poor families, it must again be stressed that the situation would be far worse were it not for federally supported Head Start programs along with federal, state, and local subsidies for other forms of child care.

Together, these resources currently pay for a significant fraction of the child care and summertime supervision that is necessitated by low-income parents' participation in year-round work.

### **What Can Be Done to Stem the Ranks of Working-Poor Children and Improve Their Futures?**

There are no overnight, low-cost, quick-fix remedies that will eliminate the risks and burdens that now face the 5.6 million American children growing up in working-poor households. Nor are there any easy economic- or social-policy alternatives that will guarantee that future entrants into the labor force will more generally succeed in protecting their children from the risks of growing up poor. Nevertheless, there are things—both long term and short term—that can make a critical difference. They are things we ought to do.

**Working-poor kids go without health insurance at a much higher rate than any other group of American children.**

does without saying that combating poverty in America cannot be separated from economic policies that effectively target competitiveness, investment, productivity, and job creation. Yet, as the indices in recent years attest, overall and even net job expansion do not, by any means, guarantee that all American families are able to contribute to national progress, or to garner their share of its benefits. The approach that we have to competitive macroeconomic policy with an eye toward determining to assure that a far greater percentage of the next generation of Americans have the computational, literacy, and learning skills needed to be participants in tomorrow's economy. The overwhelming evidence, in this *Data* and elsewhere, shows that men and women without these skills will be increasingly unsuccessful in securing the minimum of their families.

**Education Reform.** Foremost among the things that must be done to improve the quality of education in America—a reform that is a basic reordering of the nation's educational priorities. Within states, a new priority must be given to strengthening those districts with the highest concentrations of low-achieving and at-risk students. Within districts, attention must be given to improving those schools that have been least effective in achieving learning benchmarks for all their students. Within individual schools, a greater emphasis must be placed on engagement and achievement by those students most likely to be excluded and fail.

Over the past decade there has been a lot of encouraging talk about fundamental school reform, but the number of places that have actually acted on their rhetoric remains relatively small. One of the exceptions has been the state of Kentucky. Beginning in 1990, Kentucky made a commitment to expand and equalize its investment in all its districts, including those with the least resources and the greatest challenges. At the same time, it began to implement reform provisions that establish higher academic standards for all students; that put in place mechanisms to recognize and reward improved district performance; that encourage school-based decision making and greater parental involvement; that enable more professional development for teachers; that increase awareness of and reliance on the latest technology; that restructure early primary education and expand preschool opportunities to assure every student masters the key foundations for later learning; and that establish family resource centers within schools to help address some of the non-academic factors that put some children at special risk of school failure.

The Kentucky education reform effort is clearly a work in progress. As one might expect, it has its critics, and doubtlessly some of the criticism will prove well-founded. Nevertheless, Kentucky's initiative has already made one invaluable contribution: It has set both an example and a standard for the kind of bold, thoughtful, and thorough rethinking of public education that will be required by every state and city if we really want to have schools that will enable more of our children to find a

productive and truly self-sufficient place in the economic mainstream of the future. While improved public education is indispensable to assuring that more young parents in the future can command above-poverty wages, long-term school reform efforts will not immediately address the status of today's working-poor families or the prospects of those who are likely to join their ranks in the next few years. For these families—and especially for their children—we need to take some critical near-term policy steps. At an absolute minimum, we should guarantee that the young parents who take and hold low-wage jobs are not required to expose their kids to unacceptable risks as a consequence of their working.

**Child Care.** Perhaps the most obvious example here is day care. Working families who must settle for sub-poverty incomes should at least be assured access to decent and affordable preschool, day care, and summer programming for their kids. The failure to expand access to such programs will simply leave more and more working-poor families with a lose-lose choice: They either divert a huge fraction of their modest earnings to child care, or they deny their children the supervision and developmental experiences every kid needs. This is a choice that ultimately benefits no one: not young parents, not the children, not society. Given this, it seems utterly compelling that preserving *and expanding* day care for working-poor families would and should be an uncompromisable priority for any state or local policymaker who wishes to both reward work effort and improve outcomes for at-risk children.

## In 1994 the Earned Income Tax Credit lifted 1.7 million children of low-income working parents out of poverty.

**Health insurance.** An equally strong case can be made for ensuring that working-poor families have access to decent health care—at least for their children. As it stands now, the working poor are less likely to have coverage for their kids than either welfare recipients or better paid participants in the work force. This circumstance defies justification. In many instances, our current policies have the unmitigable effect of severely penalizing poor, young families who try to live on their earnings rather than on AFDC. Furthermore, the consequence of leaving almost 2 million children of the working poor without affordable access to early, regular, and preventive health care virtually guarantees unnecessary hardships and higher costs in the future.

In the next few years, Congress and the states will be restructuring Medicaid and refining health-care policy. It is hard to imagine any defensible outcome of these changes that does not include a stronger and more comprehensive extension of health insurance to the children of the working poor. Whether the vehicle is expanded eligibility for Medicaid managed care plans, sliding fee scales, or incentives to employers for offering dependent coverage, the result needs to be a health-care environment in which the kids of low-income working families have far more reliable access to essential health care than they do today.

**Enhancing the Value of Work.** Although bolstering the availability of child care and health care is essential to alleviating the burdens and risks that now threaten too many children of the working poor, it is not, by itself, a suffi-

cient response to the underlying problem. Beyond this measure, we must also find practical, affordable, and fair ways of enhancing the real value of wages earned by working-poor parents. As previously noted, the pay for low-skill jobs in the United States has been declining in real terms for a generation. The day when a full-time minimum-wage worker could support a spouse and a child above the poverty line is long past and not likely to return soon.

Permitting this circumstance to persist unaddressed is bad social policy. When breadwinners, despite their best efforts, are unable to secure enough resources to meaningfully fill that role, a host of undesirable consequences inevitably follow. The basic needs of vulnerable children go unmet. The ties that hold families together are loosened. The dignity of work is compromised. The incentive to enter and remain in the labor force is weakened. The positive example of parental work effort is diluted. And, finally, the aspiration to escape poverty through hard work is undermined.

These negative consequences—the consequences of sub-poverty wage earning—can and should be mitigated. Indeed, there are already a variety of policy and tax approaches aimed at protecting or increasing the value of earnings. Minimum-wage requirements, for example, serve to provide an across-the-board floor on how low wages can fall. Standard tax deductions for children are intended to protect more of the earnings of families with state or federal income tax liability. Certain employer tax credits have the

of allowing employers to offer higher wage levels than might otherwise be marketable. Yet of all the approaches currently available, the most powerful one for assisting low-income families is clearly the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

Enacted in the late 1970s and then expanded in the Reagan, Bush, and Clinton administrations, the EITC provides low-income earners with a refundable tax credit that offsets their net income. The bulk of the program's benefits goes to families with children. The amount of the credit increases with work effort (up to a maximum), and it takes family income into account. For a minimum-wage worker with two children, the EITC currently has an impact of raising his or her effective pay to about \$6 an hour. Perhaps an even better measure of its value is that in 1994 the Earned Income Tax Credit lifted 1.7 million children of low-income working parents out of poverty.

Like most things, the EITC has room for improvement. More needs to be done to minimize the false application for credits by those eligible. And some researchers have raised reasonable questions about whether workers who receive the maximum EITC earning level may have unintended incentive to curtail their work efforts. Nevertheless, the efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of the EITC vastly outweigh its limitations. On balance, the Earned Income Tax Credit has powerfully encouraged low-income work. It has improved the living standards and resources available to millions of low-income children. And it has achieved these results without the high cost of universal child tax credits or the economic downsides

that are often attributed to significant increases in the minimum wage.

For all these reasons, the EITC deserves to be defended and strengthened. At the federal level, credit increases that would enable more poor families to work their way out of poverty would be money well spent. Similarly, states that are committed to encouraging work and improving outcomes for the poor would be wise to follow the example of the seven states that already have created their own earned income credits to reinforce the impact of the federal program.

**Conclusion**

Over the past several years, a new resolve has emerged in the United States to reform the way we deal with child poverty. Political leaders across the ideological spectrum have pledged "to end welfare as we know it," to promote "work not welfare," and to "empower families" to better meet their own needs. Given the failure of our current social policies to curb the rising numbers of poor children, these calls for fundamental reform ought to be welcomed and encouraged.

At the same time, it ought to be equally clear that the practicality and morality of any employment-based solution to chronic poverty in the United States must ultimately address a fundamental question: Can we make working really "work" for the millions of disadvantaged young adults we are seeking to empower?

Moreover, can we really find lasting employment for those young adults who are now out of the labor force? Can we assure enough quality child care and enough access

to health care so that parental employment does not increase the hardships visited upon poor children? Can we adopt tax policies that will, at a minimum, reward the work of young parents with at least some hope of lifting their children out of poverty?

When we consider the condition of the 5.6 million children who today are being raised by working-poor parents, it becomes clear that these are not rhetorical questions; they are inescapable economic- and social-policy challenges. The truth is, we have the knowledge, resources, and capacity—in the federal government, in the states, and in the private sector—to meet all these challenges. The open question is whether we have the resolve.

If we do not, then all of the advocacy for welfare reform—all of the promises to end the trap of intergenerational dependency—may prove to be not merely empty rhetoric, but downright political demagoguery. But if we do have the resolve to begin turning rhetoric into reality, our nation will have taken an enormous stride toward ensuring that more American families can provide for their children in a manner that sustains both dignity in the present and hope for the future.

**Douglas W. Nelson**  
Executive Director

Annie E. Casey Foundation

**The broad array of data we present each year in the KIDS COUNT Data Book is intended to illuminate the conditions facing America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, KIDS COUNT provides ongoing benchmarks with which to evaluate efforts to improve the well-being of children. States can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1985, and they can compare the status of their children to those in other states across several dimensions of well-being. Furthermore, yearly presentation of KIDS COUNT data allows us to make incremental improvements year to year as new data become available and methodology is refined.**

While 10 measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe the data provided here possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a broad range of influences affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, educational attainment, and the likelihood of being arrested for a violent crime). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They are consistent across states and over time, which permits legitimate comparisons. (For more information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see page 162.)

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being

improved, others worsened, and some showed little change. At the national level, five of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1993, four showed improvement, and one indicator showed no change. Naturally, the picture varies from state to state.

#### **KIDS COUNT State Indicators**

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared to corresponding data from 1985 to assess the trends during the late 1980s and early 1990s. In order to provide a framework for understanding the indicators of child well-being, several background measures are provided for each state, including the percent of children in each state living in "working-poor families."

The 10 indicators of child well-being used here are all taken from government sources and reflect the best data available for each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are perfect. Many of the indicators used here are derived from samples and, like all sample data, contain a certain amount of random error. Other measures may fluctuate year to year because they are based on a small number of events. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on those differences across states and those changes over time within states that are relatively large. Small differences or changes may be due to random fluctuations." Furthermore, differences or trends in the well-being of children can be assessed best by using these indicators collectively.

At the national level, five of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1993, four showed improvement, and one indicator showed no change.

## ary and Findings

of the 10 indicators is discussed separately.

### Low Birth-Weight Babies

American children get off to a start, babies weighing less than 2,500 (but 5 pounds) at birth have a high rate of experiencing developmental delay. Therefore the Percent Low Birth-Weight reflects a group of children who are more likely to have problems as they move into school years.

In 1993, 288,482 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1993, making up 10 percent of all births, compared to only 9 percent in 1985. This represents an increase over the 1985-1993 period. The percentage of low birth-weight babies has increased from 9.5 percent to 10.5 percent.

The increase in low birth-weight babies probably reflects the declining health of mothers. Second, research shows that children who do not receive adequate prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low birth-weight baby. Using a set of measures to define adequate prenatal care, only 68 percent of mothers giving birth in 1990 had received adequate prenatal care. Those mothers who lack health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal care. According to Census Bureau data, more than a third (34 percent) of all children born in 1993 were the first of all children born to their mothers. One-fifth (20 percent) of all children born in 1993 were African American. People in poverty are also less likely to have health insurance.

Across the states and the District of Columbia, the percentage of births that are low weight ranges from a low of 4.9 percent in Alaska to a high of 14.6 percent in the District of Columbia. Between 1985 and 1993, only three states experienced a decrease in the percentage of births that were low weight: Alaska, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

### Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty or an unhealthy environment) have a big impact on this vulnerable group. The number of children, per 1,000 live births, who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience health problems at an early age. For example, one recent study found that the infant mortality rate for children born into poor families (13.5 deaths per 1,000 live births) was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line (8.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).<sup>15</sup> The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate of blacks was 16.5 compared to 6.8 for whites in 1993.

Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high infant mortality rates in poor neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to receive neonatal intensive care.<sup>16</sup>

While the Infant Mortality Rate in the United States has been falling steadily over the

past few decades, there are 25 countries that have lower infant mortality rates than the United States.<sup>17</sup>

Thanks in large part to improvements in medical technology, the U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 10.6 per 1,000 live births in 1985 to 8.4 in 1993. This decline was reflected in every state and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia had the highest Infant Mortality Rate (17.4 per 1,000 live births), while New Hampshire had the lowest rate (5.6 per 1,000 live births).

### Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14

Once children survive the first year of life, mortality drops sharply. Nonetheless, in 1993, 15,724 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 30 out of every 100,000 children in this age range.

The Child Death Rate (deaths of children ages 1 to 14 years per 100,000 children in this age group) has fallen for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which are a major cause of death among children, also has contributed to a falling Child Death Rate.

Nationally, the Child Death Rate fell from 34 (per 100,000) in 1985 to 30 in 1993, which amounts to a 12 percent decline. The Child Death Rate decreased in 41 states, was unchanged in 3 states, and increased in 6 states and the District of Columbia. In 1993 the Child Death Rate ranged from a low of 13 in New Hampshire to a high of 57 in the District of Columbia.

A child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.

#### **Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19**

The Teen Violent Death Rate reflects deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents among 15- to 19-year-olds. Perceptions of increasing violence in our country highlight the implications of this indicator.

Many researchers point to the increased availability of handguns as an important factor in the rise of teen violent deaths. Every two hours in America today a child dies of a gunshot wound. Between 1979 and 1991, there were nearly 40,000 15- to 19-year-olds who died from firearms. Declines in teen deaths due to accidents (primarily automobile accidents) were offset by a doubling in the number of homicides. Suicides stayed about the same.

Nationally, the Teen Violent Death Rate was 60 per 100,000 teens in 1993 and increased 10 percent between 1985 and 1993. The Teen Violent Death Rate was down in 21 states and up in 29 states and the District of Columbia. The Teen Violent Death Rate actually rose by more than 50 percent in 2 states and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia had the highest Teen Violent Death Rate (393) and Hawaii had the lowest (34).

#### **Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-17**

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the mother. Births to girls under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these mothers are unmarried and most have not completed high school. A child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a

child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.<sup>16</sup> Given the changing nature of our economy, parents with low educational attainment are likely to have an ever more difficult time finding a stable job that pays a livable wage. Parents who cut short their education to have a child may well end up as part of the working poor.

Children born to teenage mothers, most of whom are unmarried, have a relatively low probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single teenage mothers "are more likely to drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to become dependent on welfare."<sup>17</sup>

Teens who have babies seldom receive adequate support from the fathers of their children. According to Vivian Gadsden, "Many of the fathers of these women's children do not become involved due to their inability to make an adequate financial contribution and subsequent feelings of powerlessness."<sup>18</sup>

While teenage childbearing is usually denoted by the age of the mother, it is important to recognize that many of the fathers of these babies are not teenagers. More than half (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s. On average, the father was 3.6 years older than the mother.<sup>19</sup> In one-fifth of the cases, the father was more than 5 years older than the mother. To the extent that teen childbearing prevention programs focus solely on teenagers, they may be missing an important

## ary and Findings

If the people involved in this problem are more, while data are still scattered primary, there seems to be growing that the births experienced by many as may be the result of nonvoluntary to the extent teen births are a result of primary sex, prevention models that force may not be appropriate. e far from having a complete understanding of why teens have children, but as identified four conditions that are with teenage childbearing.<sup>41</sup> Teens y to have a child are those (1) from ally disadvantaged families and ies, (2) who are not doing well in I have low aspirations for their own al achievement, (3) from dysfunctional, and (4) with substance abuse oral problems.

Teen Birth Rate increased nationally rths per 1,000 females in 1985 to ). However, the rate inched down- ie early 1990s. In 1991 the birth rate to 17-year-olds was 38.7, but it was 2 and 1993. The birth rate among 2-year olds also has declined during 1993 period. However, it is important ize that "out-of-wedlock" births ens continue to increase even as the en Birth Rate has fallen. ational change in teenage fertility ed in nearly every state. Only six entenced a decrease in the birth rate teens between 1985 and 1993: Ver-down 11 percent; Maine, down 9 ew Hampshire, down 6 percent; t, down 5 percent; and Utah and

Wyoming, each down 4 percent. The rate increased by 62 percent in Rhode Island and by 92 percent in the District of Columbia.

**Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10-17**  
Being arrested for a violent crime is clearly a negative outcome for a young person, and an increase in this indicator is cause for concern. While violent crime has become a major social policy concern, it is important to note that perceptions are not always consistent with the empirical evidence.<sup>42</sup>

The Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate reflects the number of arrests per 100,000 youths between the ages of 10 and 17 for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. During 1994, about one-fifth (19.4 percent) of everyone arrested for a violent crime was under age 18.

Nationally, the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate increased from 305 per 100,000 in 1985 to 506 per 100,000 in 1993. The rate increased in every state but Vermont, and it more than doubled in 18 states.

**Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19**  
Graduating from high school is critical for obtaining post-secondary education or getting a good job. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time with a good education. However, many students, especially those living in troubled inner-city areas, often attend schools where graduating on time with a good education is not the norm. Studies show that

students from low-income households are much more likely to drop out of school. Teens who drop out of high school face enormous odds for achieving financial success in life. Over their lifetime, high school dropouts will earn significantly less than high school graduates and less than half of what college graduates are likely to make during their lifetime.<sup>43</sup> More than a third of adults in working-poor families are high school dropouts.

In any given year, the likelihood of slipping into poverty is much higher for high school dropouts than for those who have finished high school. Between 1991 and 1992, 5.4 percent of high school dropouts became poor, compared to only 2.0 percent of those with at least a high school diploma.<sup>44</sup>

Ongoing changes in the economy have increased the financial costs of dropping out of high school. As America moves into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most good-paying jobs, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be dismal. The economic gap between those with a high school diploma and those who drop out is likely to grow.

Nationwide, 9 percent of teens ages 16-19 were dropouts in 1993, a decline of 18 percent since 1985. However, the share of dropouts actually rose in nine states between 1985 and 1993. It was unchanged in seven states. The state with the lowest high school dropout rate was Connecticut (4 percent), and the states with the highest rate were Louisiana and West Virginia (13 percent).

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world.

### **Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working, Ages 16-19**

The transition from adolescence to adulthood is a critical period in people's lives. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working reflects a group of young people who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Clearly, those who have dropped out of school are extremely vulnerable. But even those who have finished high school but are not working belong to a marginalized group. People who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

Nationally, between 1985 and 1993, there was a 9 percent decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds neither attending school nor working (from 11 percent in 1985 to 10 percent in 1993). This probably reflects counterbalancing trends. Since the dropout rate is down, more students are in school rather than idle. Among those who are out of school, however, the share who actually found jobs has declined. Between 1985 and 1993, 38 states and the District of Columbia showed improvement on this measure, while 3 states declined. Nine states were unchanged. The state with the highest percentage of 16- to 19-year-olds out of school and out of work was West Virginia (18 percent), and the 3 states with the lowest percentage were Connecticut, Iowa, and Kansas (5 percent).

### **Percent of Children in Poverty**

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of

child well-being. This is due, in part, to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a large number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency.

Between 1985 and 1993, there was no change in the poverty rate of children (21 percent), but this masks countervailing trends taking place in the mid-1980s and early 1990s. The child poverty rate declined in the mid-to late-1980s, but increased in the 1990s. National data<sup>4</sup> show that the poverty rate among children (under age 18) increased from 19.0 percent in 1989 to 22.0 percent in 1993 before inching downward to 21.2 percent in 1994.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. Data in Table 1, which shows child poverty rates before and after the effects of government assistance programs in 17 developed countries, indicate that all of the developed countries examined here, except Italy, do more than the United States to lift poor children out of poverty. The gap between U.S. children and children in other developed countries is a product of differences in private sector income, but the gap is greatly accentuated by enormous differences in the role of government.

Based on private income alone, the child poverty rate in the United States (26 percent) is higher than every other country examined here except Ireland and the United Kingdom (30 percent). However, after taking into account public sector assistance programs, the child poverty rate in the United States is well above that of all the other developed nations

# Summary and Findings

**1. Child Poverty in 17 Developed Countries Before and After Government Assistance**

Country	Before Assistance	After Assistance	Percent of Children Lifted Out of Poverty by Government Assistance*
United States 1991	26%	22%	17
Australia 1989	20%	14%	29
Canada 1991	23%	14%	37
Ireland 1987	30%	12%	62
Israel 1986	24%	11%	54
United Kingdom 1991	30%	10%	67
Italy 1991	12%	10%	17
Germany 1989	9%	7%	24
France 1987	23%	7%	74
Netherlands 1991	11%	5%	55
Norway 1991	13%	5%	64
Luxembourg 1985	12%	4%	65
Belgium 1992	10%	4%	70
Denmark 1992	10%	3%	77
Switzerland 1982	5%	3%	35
Sweden 1992	19%	3%	80
Finland 1991	12%	3%	78

\*Indicator 16, and Indicator 17, Monitoring 1995 - Doing Poorly: The Real Income of American Children in a Comparative Perspective, Working Paper, Brookings Institution, Study, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.   
 non-united data

ned in the study. The post-assistance poverty rate in the United States (22 percent) is more than 50 percent higher than the highest rate (Australia and Canada at 14 percent) and the post-assistance child poverty rate in the United States is more than 70 percent higher than that of Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, and

This year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* shows that a quarter or more of all children were poor in 1993 in eight states and the District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia, Louisiana, and

Mississippi, more than a third of all children were poor. The District of Columbia had the highest child poverty rate (37 percent), while New Hampshire and Delaware had the lowest at 11 percent.

## Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent

The Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is a growing point of concern among policymakers and the public.

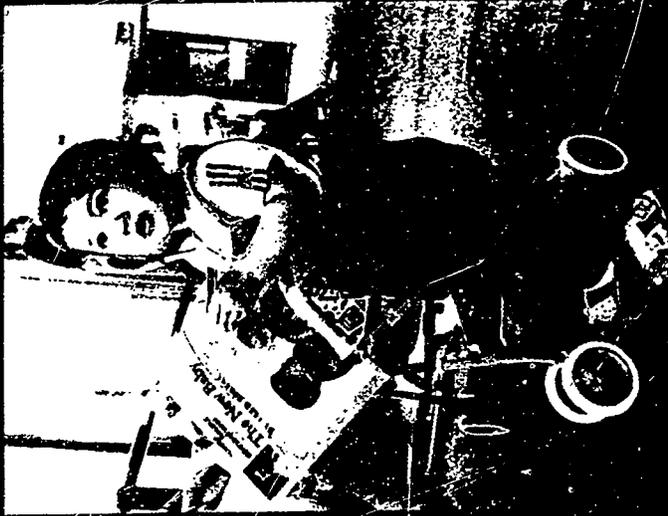
Single-parent families, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent topic in the welfare reform debate.

Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Moreover, public assistance seldom lifts poor children out of poverty. For example, the combination of benefits from AFDC and Food Stamps is less than the poverty line in every state. In addition, relatively few single parents receive the full child support payments to which they are entitled.

Nationally, the share of families headed by a single parent has increased from 22 percent in 1985 to 26 percent in 1993. Every state except Oregon recorded an increase in this measure between 1985 and 1993. The share of children living in single-parent families increased by more than 50 percent between 1985 and 1993 in West Virginia and Minnesota. Utah had the lowest percent of families with children headed by a single parent (16 percent) and the District of Columbia had the highest (58 percent).

## Endnotes

1. See, for example, Searfied, Barbara, 1992, "Child and Adolescent Health Status Measures," in *Future of Children*, Vol. 2, pp. 25-30. Zill, Nils-Invar, et al., 1995, *Approaching Kindergarten: A Look at Preschoolers in the United States*, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, NCES 95-280.
2. Ochsler, Chafetz, Judith A., 1993, *Child Poverty and Public Policy*, Urban Institute Press, Washington, DC, and Sherman, Abcc, 1994, *Measuring America's Future*, The Beacon Press, Boston, MA.
3. Includes families who received child support from a presumably employed absent parent.
4. For a family of three, the income threshold that is 25 percent above the poverty line was \$14,716 in 1994.
5. Falley, Reynolds, 1995, *State of the Union: America in the 1990s*, Volume One: Economic Issues, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, NY, p. x.
6. Minsler, Lawrence, and Jared Bernstein, 1994, *The State of Work: How America 1994-95*, M.E. Sharpe, Armonk, NY, p. 148.
7. Center for the Study of Social Policy and Philadelphia Children's Network, 1994, *World Without Work: Causes and Consequences of Black Male Joblessness*, p. 17.
8. This figure is derived from analysis of the March 1995 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Among all other poor children, 18 percent have no health insurance. Among all children, 14 percent lacked health insurance.
9. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994, "Who's Missing the Kids? Current Population Reports, Series P70-36, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, May, p. 23.
10. National Research Council, 1995, *Child Care for Low-Income Families: Summary of Two Workshops*, National Academy Press, Washington, DC.
11. Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.
12. For more information about the standard errors associated with the sample data used in the *KIDS COUNT* report, contact Kelvin Pollard at the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, DC: (Phone 202 483 1100).
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995, "Health Insurance Coverage 1994," *Current Population Reports, Series P60-190*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, November.
14. Kiehl, John L., 1995, "Poverty and Infant Mortality—United States, 1988," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vol. 44, No. 49, Dec. 15, pp. 922-927.
15. Howell, Embury Martin, and Paul Vent, 1993, *Pediatrics*, Vol. 91, No. 2, February, pp. 464-469.
16. Population Reference Bureau, 1995, *1995 World Population Data Sheet*, Washington, DC.
17. Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1993, *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1993*, *State Profiles of Child Welfare*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD, p. 13.
18. Garfinkel, Irwin, and Sara S. McLanahan, 1986, *Single Mothers and Their Children: The Urban Institute*, Washington, DC, pp. 1-2.
19. Galsben, Vivian, 1994, "The Absence of Father Effects on Children's Development and Family Functioning," in Center for the Study of Social Policy and Philadelphia Children's Network, *World Without Work: Causes and Consequences of Black Male Joblessness*, p. 28.
20. Janney, David J., and Jacqueline Darroch Press, 1995, "How Old Are U.S. Fathers? Family Planning Perspectives, Vol. 21, No. 4, July/August, pp. 159-161.
21. Broyer, Delira, and David Fine, 1992, "Sexual Abuse as a Factor in Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Maltreatment," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 24, No. 1, January/February, Moore, Kristen Aukerson, Christine Winquist Nord, and James L. -census, 1989, "Non-voluntary Sexual Activity Among Adolescents," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 21, No. 3, May/June.
22. Moore, Kristin A., Brent C. Miller, Barbara W. Sugland, Donna Ruane Morrison, Dana Glie, and Connie Blumenthal, 1995, *Beginning Too Soon: Adolescent Sexual Behavior, Pregnancy, and Parenthood*, Child Trends, Inc., Washington, DC.
23. Jones, Michael A., and Barry Krisberg, 1994, *Images and Reality: Juvenile Crime, Youth Violence, and Public Policy*, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, San Francisco, CA.
24. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994, "Educational Attainment in the United States, March 1993 and 1992," *Current Populations Reports, Series P20-476*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, May, Table D.
25. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995, *Material from the Income and Poverty News Briefing*, October 5.



# national profiles

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994		Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992		Percent Change 1990-1992	
	NUMBER	% CHANGE			NUMBER	% CHANGE	
All children under age 18	68,018,100	6%	White	44,972,400	2%		
Preschool age 0-5 years old	23,610,800	5%	Black	9,759,600	4%		
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	22,489,500	5%	Hispanic	8,549,300	9%		
Middle school age 12-14 years old	11,238,100	13%	Asian and Pacific Islander	2,248,000	12%		
High school age 15-17 years old	10,679,600	6%	Native American	650,400	3%		

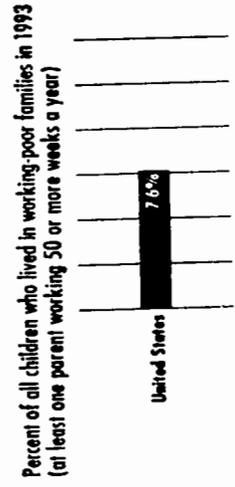
**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993	\$35,800	State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**



**USA**

**United States Profile**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

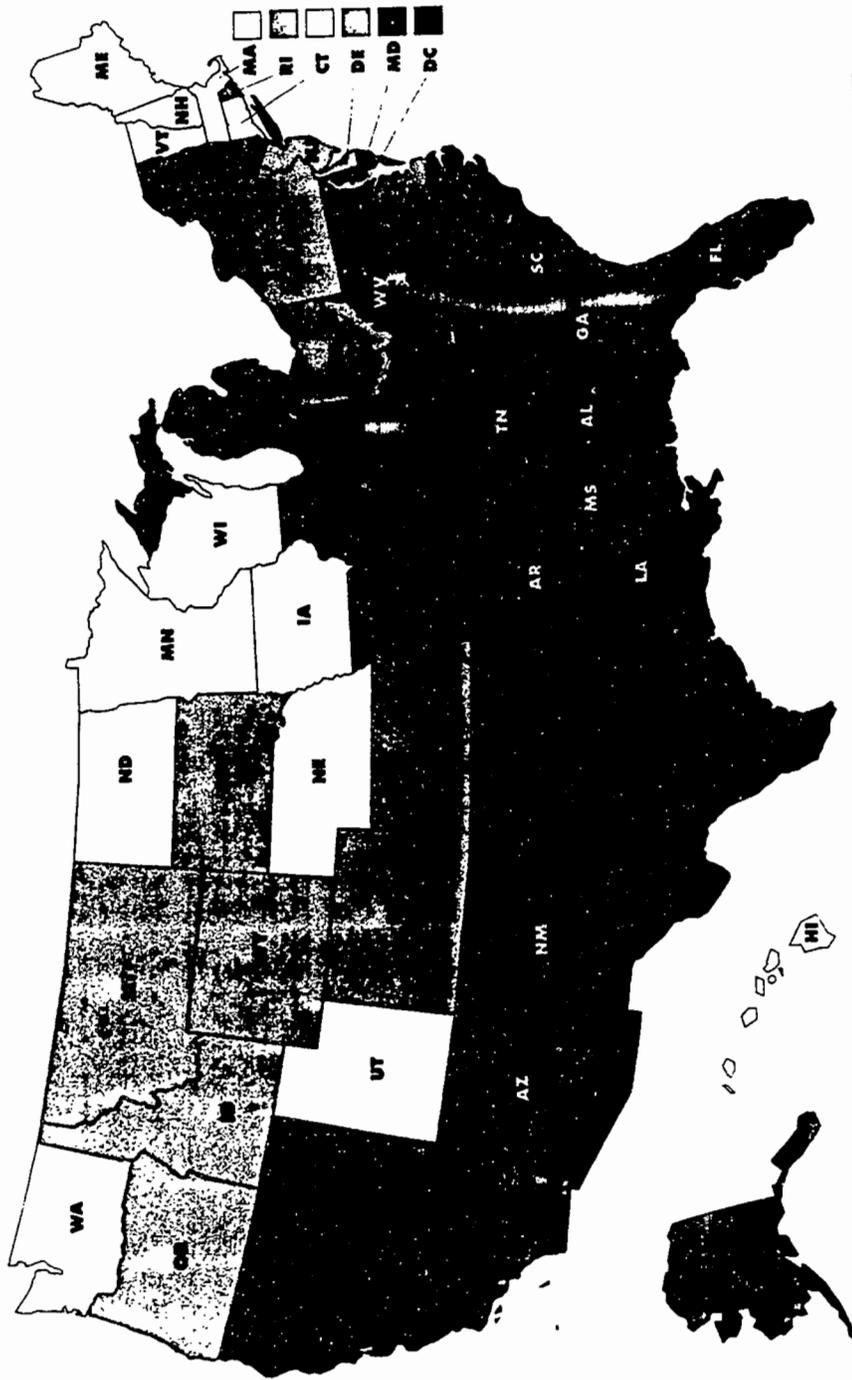
Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data	
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	1985	1993
Percent low birth-weight babies	6		6.8	7.2		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	21		10.6	8.4		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	12		3.4	3.0		
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	10		63	69		
Teen birth rate 5-17 (births per 1,000 females)	23		31	38		
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	66		305	506		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	18		11	9		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	9		11	10		
Percent of children in poverty	0		21	21		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18		22	26		

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, Page 157

# National Indicator Maps: State Rates

## National Composite Rank

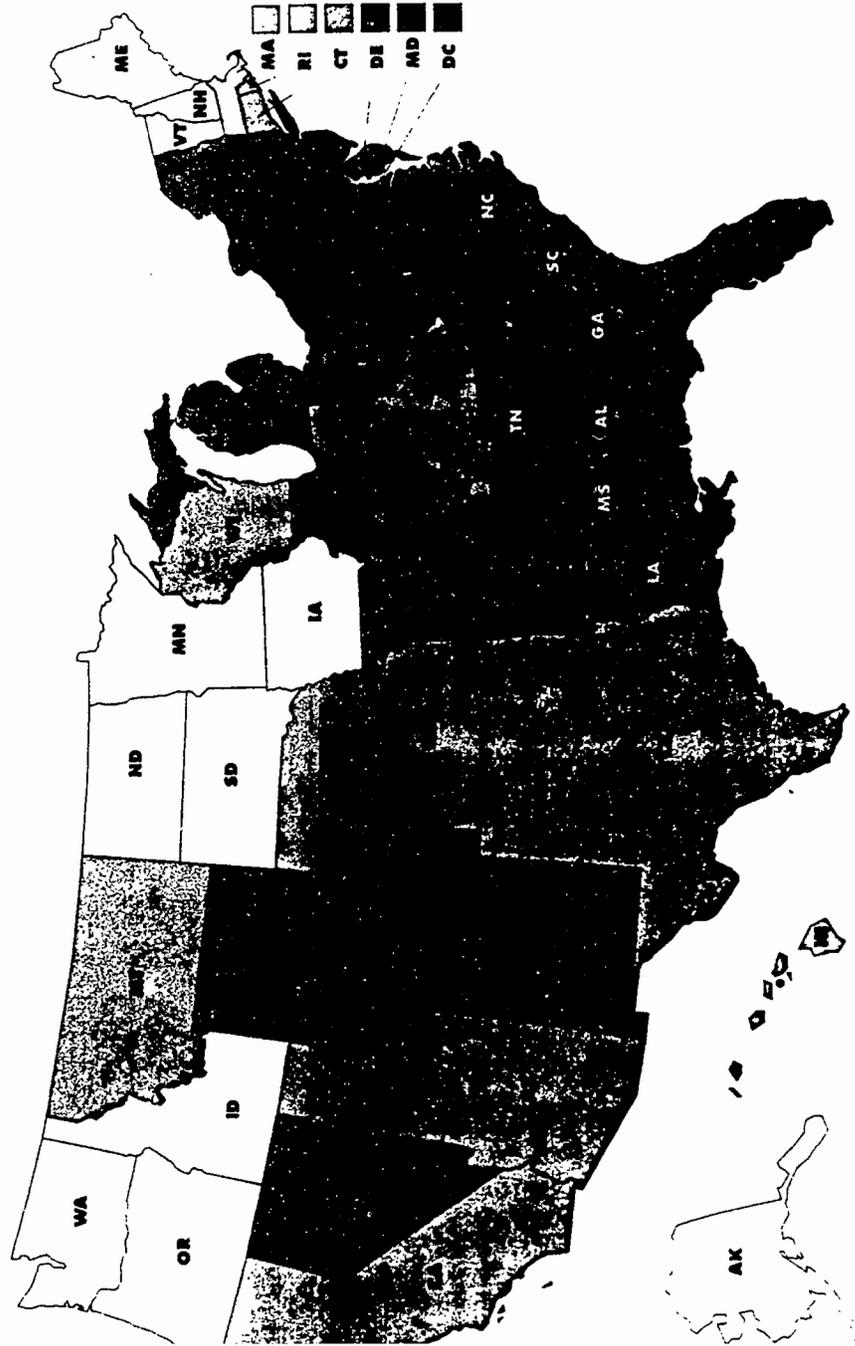
1996



A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children, arranged in sequential order from highest (best) to lowest (worst) (51). The measures include: percent low birth-weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; teen violent death rate; teen birth rate; juvenile violent crime arrest rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

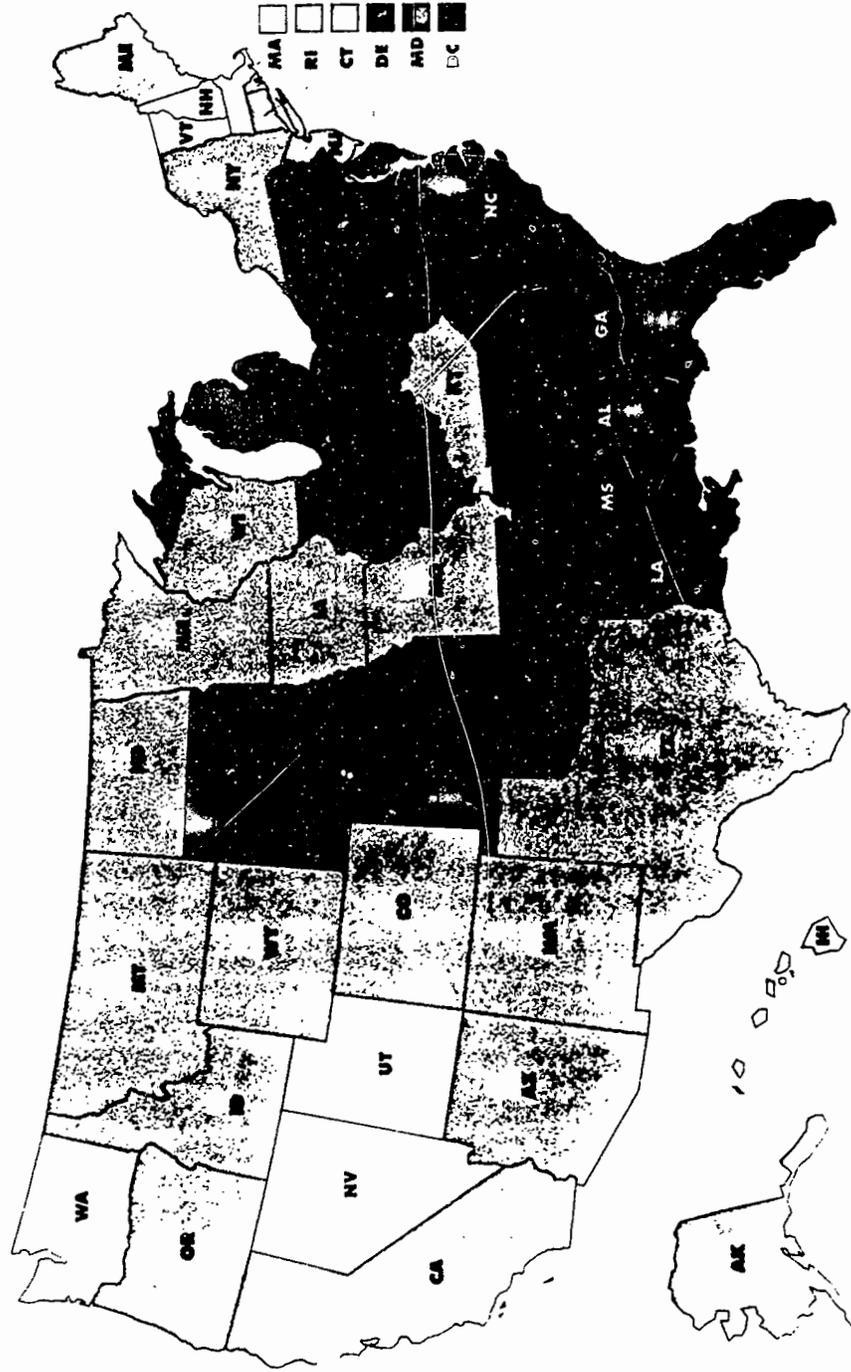
# Annual Indicator Maps: State Rates

low birth-weight babies\*



\*Weight less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth

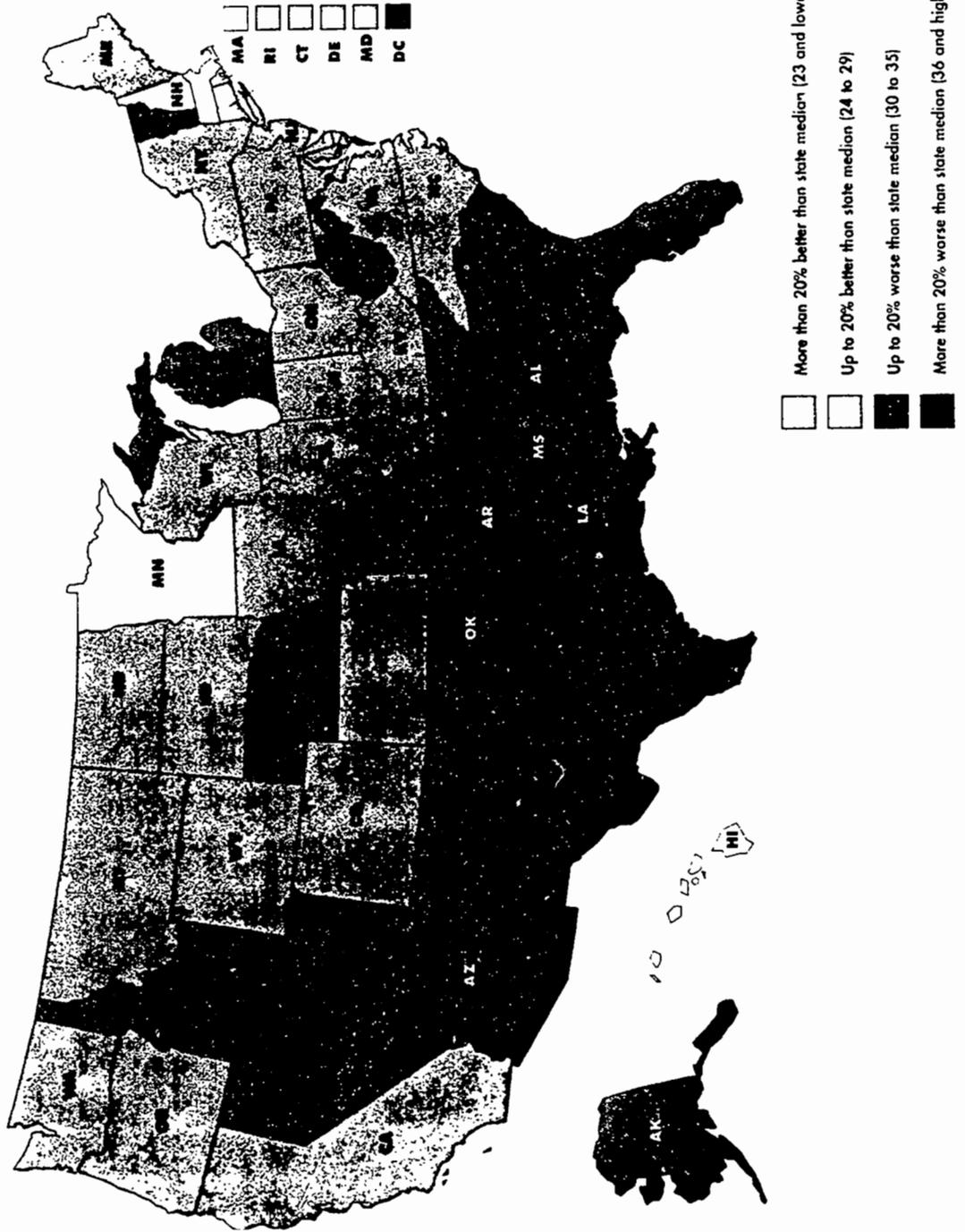
Infant mortality rate  
(deaths per 1,000 live births)  
1993



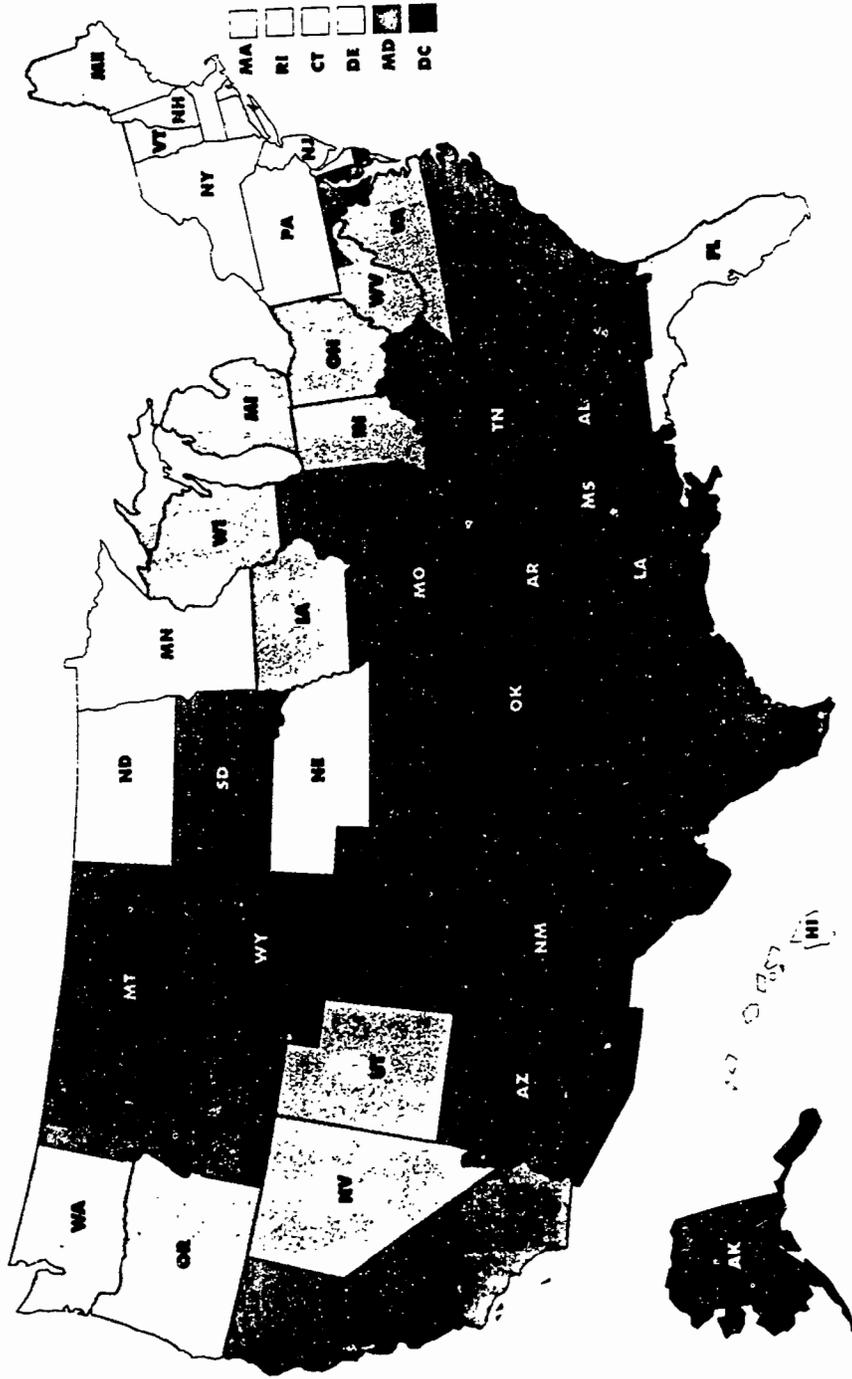
- More than 20% better than state median (6.7 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (6.8 to 8.4)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (8.5 to 10.1)
- More than 20% worse than state median (10.2 and higher)

# National Indicator Maps: State Rates

death rate  
1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)



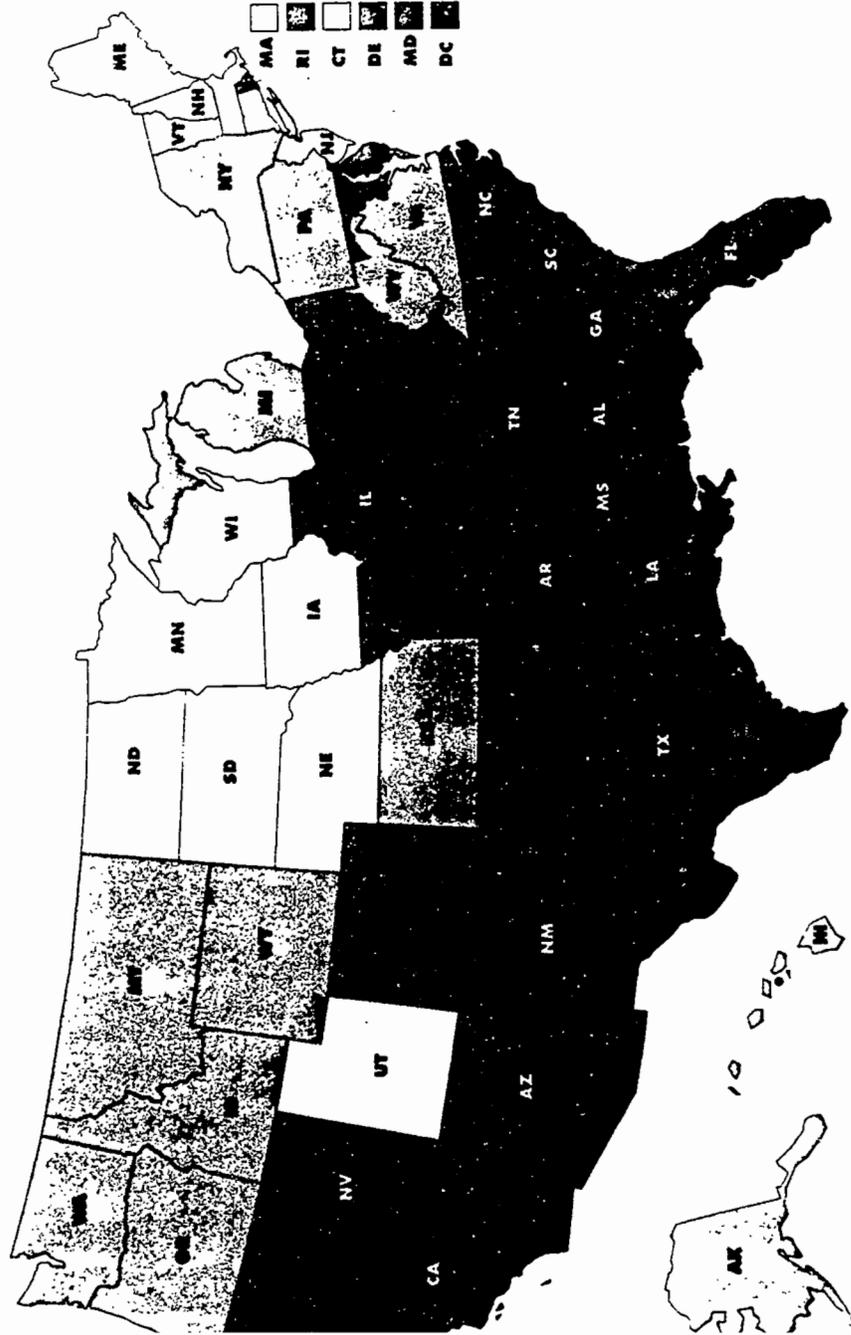
Teen violent death rate  
Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)  
1993



- More than 20% better than state median (54 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (55 to 67)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (68 to 80)
- More than 20% worse than state median (81 and higher)

# Annual Indicator Maps: State Rates

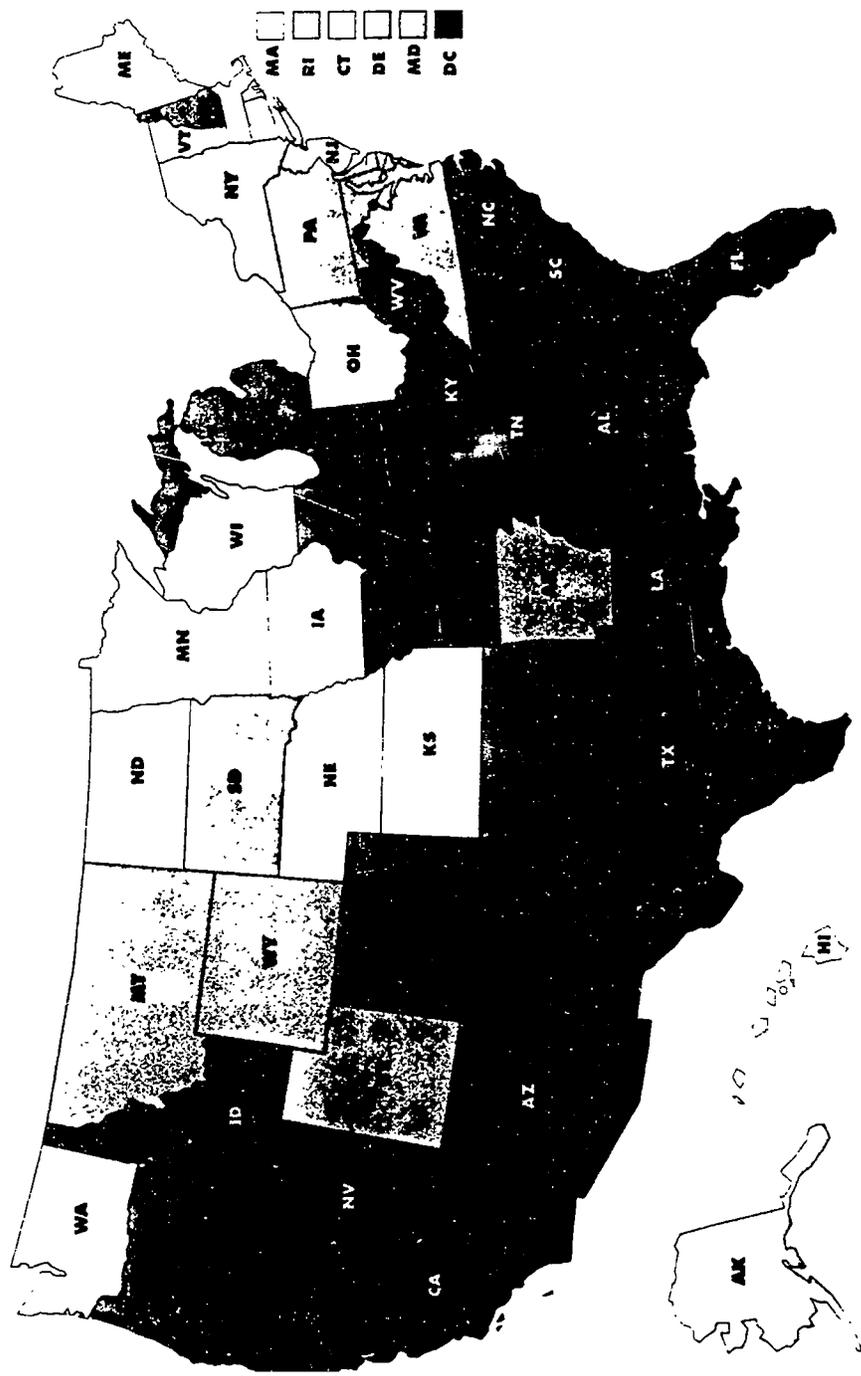
Birth rate  
17 (births per 1,000 females)



- More than 20% better than state median (26 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (27 to 33)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (34 to 40)
- More than 20% worse than state median (41 and higher)

# ional Indicator Maps: State Rates

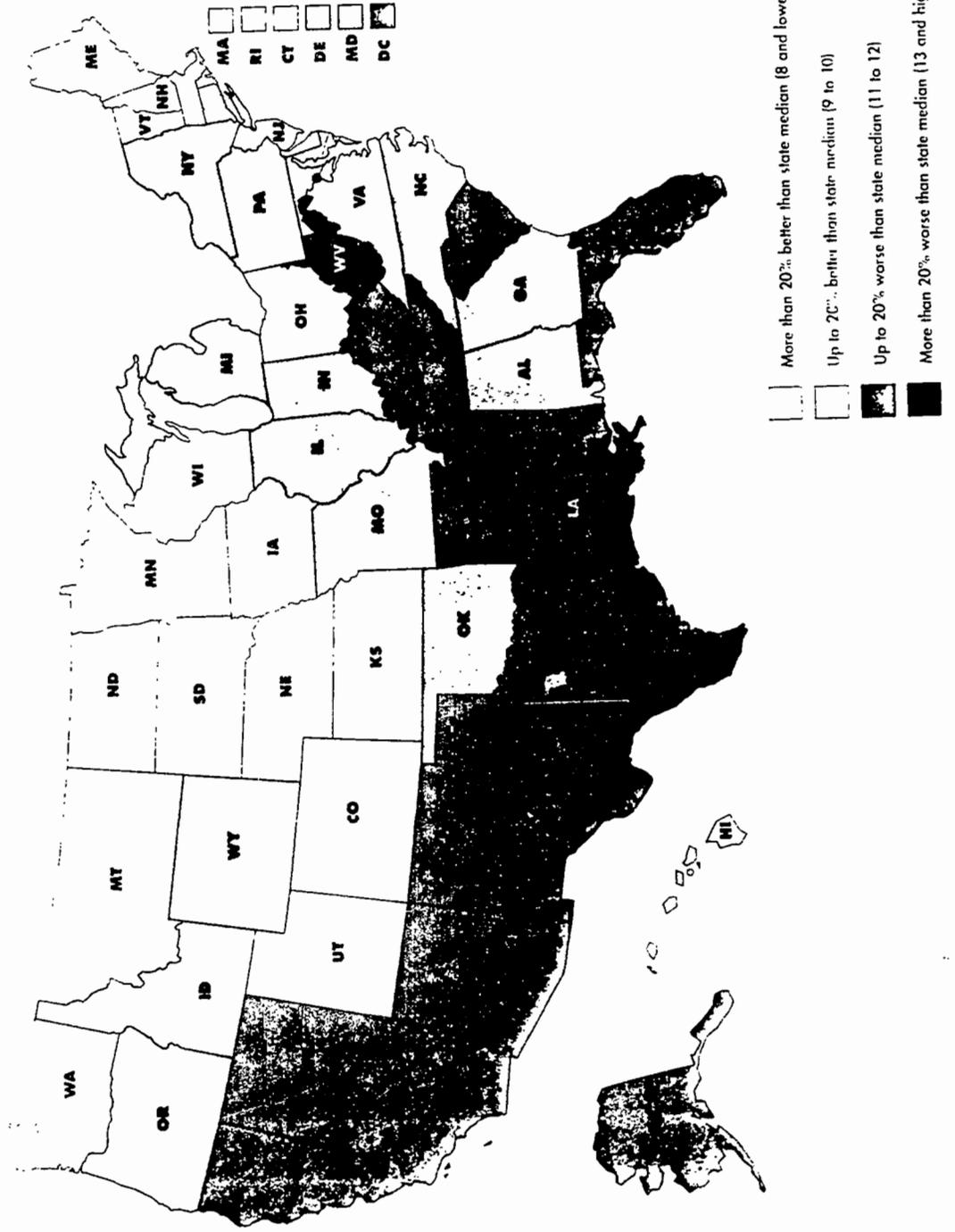
it of teens who are high school dropouts  
16-19



- More than 20% better than state median (6 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (7 to 8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (9 to 10)
- More than 20% worse than state median (11 and higher)

**National Indicator Maps: State Rates**

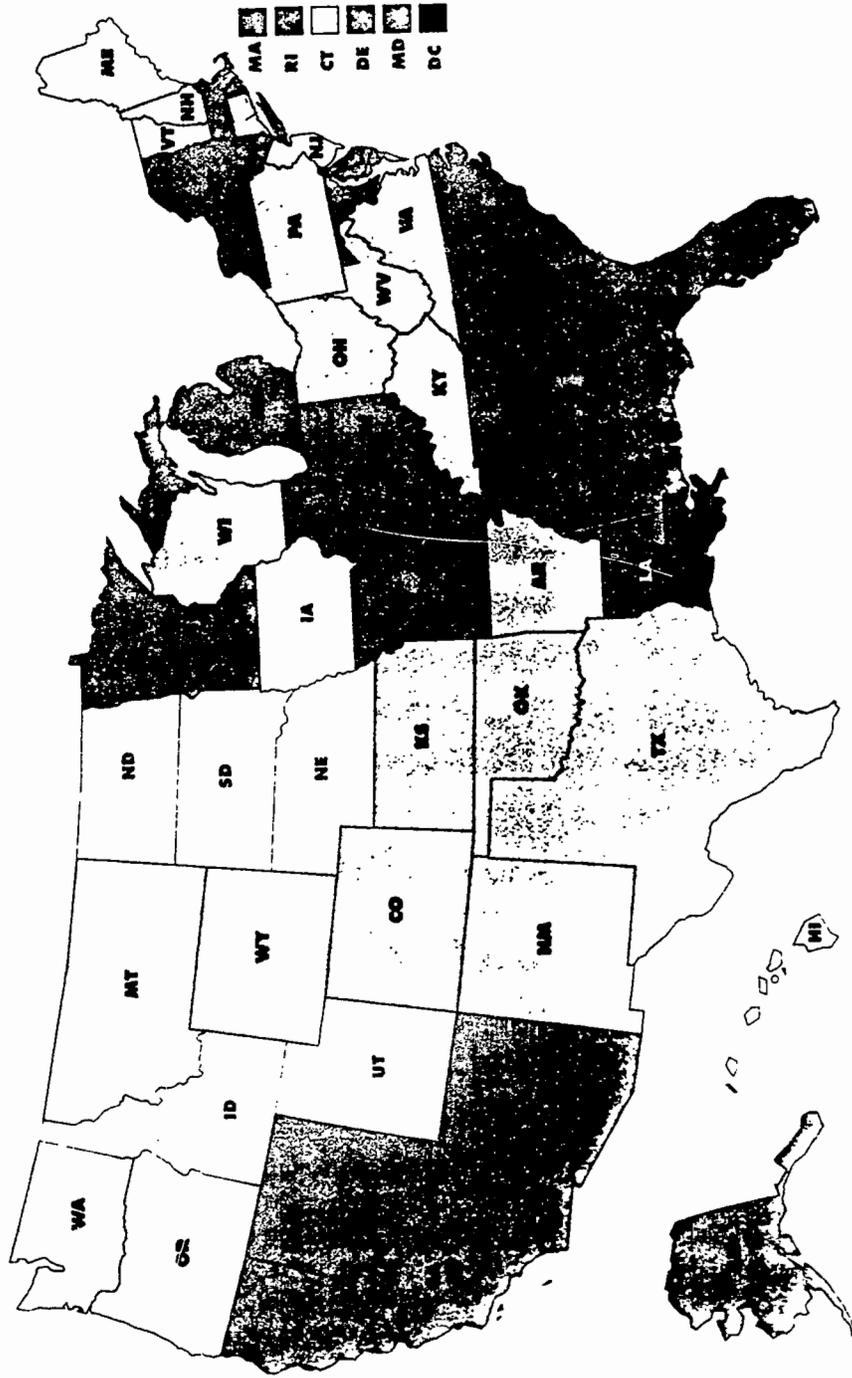
**Percent of teens not attending school and not working  
Ages 16-19  
1995\***





**National Indicator Maps: State Rates**

**Percent of families with children  
headed by a single parent  
1993\***



ofiles



### Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994   Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992   Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,079,700   1%	White	705,000   1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	360,600   4%	Black	348,100   1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	348,800   2%	Hispanic	8,400   5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	185,100   5%	Asian and Pacific Islander	6,800   11%
High school age 15-17 years old	185,200   1%	Native American	5,100   -9%

### Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993	STATE: \$30,000   NATIONAL: \$35,800	Slate AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	STATE: 46%   NATIONAL: 65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	STATE: 7%   NATIONAL: 3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	STATE: 90%   NATIONAL: 85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	STATE: 10%   NATIONAL: 9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	STATE: 34%   NATIONAL: 32%

### Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 75%   NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 17%   NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 48%   NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 55%   NATIONAL: 41%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [ 47 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Trend Data**

**B E T T E R**

**W O R S E**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	STATE: 8.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 8.7 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 45 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE: 12.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 10.3 NATIONAL: 8.4	[ 46 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 40 NATIONAL: 30	[ 46 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	STATE: 73 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 92 NATIONAL: 69	[ 45 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	STATE: 42 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 48 NATIONAL: 38	[ 44 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	STATE: 106 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 246 NATIONAL: 506	[ 12 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 9	[ 45 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	[ 26 ]
Percent of children in poverty	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 21	[ 36 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 26	[ 29 ]

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994   Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992   Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	191,300   11%	White	126,200   7%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	67,200   1%	Black	8,100   7%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	66,100   11%	Hispanic	7,500   10%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	30,600   25%	Asian and Pacific Islander	6,900   17%
High school age 15-17 years old	27,500   23%	Native American	3,700   9%

**Income and Poverty**

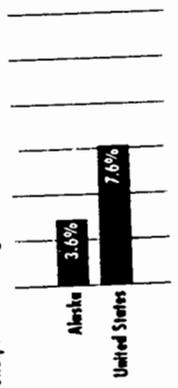
STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$11,700   \$15,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	0%   3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	3%   9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	8%   65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	76%   85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	32%   32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 73%   NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 10%   NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: N.A.   NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: N.A.   NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**AK**

National Composite Rank [ 27 ]

**National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	0	STATE: 4.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 4.9 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 1 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	24	STATE: 10.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 8.2 NATIONAL: 8.4	[ 23 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	18	STATE: 56 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 46 NATIONAL: 30	[ 50 ]
Teen violent death rate 19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	7	STATE: 105 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 98 NATIONAL: 69	[ 47 ]
Teen birth rate -17 (births per 1,000 females)	27	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 38	[ 24 ]
venile violent crime arrest rate 7 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	51	STATE: 209 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 315 NATIONAL: 506	[ 18 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	30	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 9	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	8	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 10	[ 45 ]
Percent of children in poverty	8	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 21	[ 4 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	27	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 26	[ 41 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 1,138,800 | % CHANGE: 15%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 410,000 | % CHANGE: 15%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 375,500 | % CHANGE: 13%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 184,100 | % CHANGE: 23%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 169,200 | % CHANGE: 14%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White  
 NUMBER: 617,500 | % CHANGE: 5%

Black  
 NUMBER: 377,700 | % CHANGE: 6%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 290,800 | % CHANGE: 9%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 16,200 | % CHANGE: 13%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 85,100 | % CHANGE: 7%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$32,000 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 5% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 10% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 62% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 86% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 32% | NATIONAL: 32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 77% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 17% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: 48% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 45% | NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**AZ**

National Composite Rank [ 41 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1993 figures</small>
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	8				STATE: 6.2 NATIONAL: 6.8	6.7 7.2	[ 20 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		22			STATE: 9.7 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.6 8.4	[ 18 ]
Child death rate 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)		8			STATE: 40 NATIONAL: 34	37 30	[ 45 ]
Teen violent death rate 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	2				STATE: 85 NATIONAL: 63	87 69	[ 41 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	28				STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 31	50 38	[ 46 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	86				STATE: 280 NATIONAL: 305	522 506	[ 38 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		35			STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 11	11 9	[ 38 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		0			STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	11 10	[ 37 ]
Percent of children in poverty	5				STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 21	22 21	[ 34 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18				STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[ 29 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources page 157. ■ Solid bars indicate state change. ■ Patterened bars indicate national change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	640,400	3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	206,800	2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	210,700	-1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	112,300	8%
High school age 15-17 years old	110,600	5%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	475,100	1%
Black	137,300	0%
Hispanic	8,200	9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,300	10%
Native American	3,600	0%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE 71%	NATIONAL 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE 19%	NATIONAL 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE 46%	NATIONAL 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 51%	NATIONAL 41%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993	STATE \$28,500	NATIONAL \$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	STATE 8%	NATIONAL 3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	STATE 11%	NATIONAL 9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	STATE 50%	NATIONAL 65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	STATE 81%	NATIONAL 85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	STATE 35%	NATIONAL 32%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [ 40 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	8.0	8.2	[ +1 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	11.6	10.0	[ +4 ]
Child death rate 14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	4.3	4.0	[ +6 ]
Teen violent death rate 5-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	81	89	[ +3 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	46	46	[ +2 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	95	292	[ 16 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	13	8	[ 21 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	14	11	[ 37 ]
Percent of children in poverty	20	23	[ 36 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	21	23	[ 13 ]

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	8,677,400	11%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	3,317,900	14%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	2,802,300	9%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	1,319,000	15%
High school age 15-17 years old	1,208,100	4%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	3,748,300	4%
Black	669,200	6%
Hispanic	3,068,300	11%
Asian and Pacific Islander	883,600	14%
Native American	52,600	1%

**Income and Poverty**

**State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995**

	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	79%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	82%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	29%	32%

**Median income of families with children in 1993**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$36,400	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	3%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	7%	9%

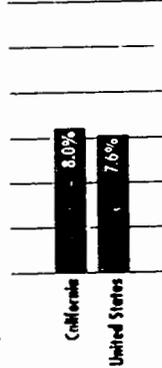
**Health and Education**

**Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	74%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	18%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	56%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring at # basic mathematics level in 1994	52%	41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



CA

rnica

National Composite Rank [ 33 ]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators\* W O R S E B E T T E R

Trend Data

National Rank is based on 1993 values

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	0	STATE: 6.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 6.0 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 14 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	-28	STATE: 9.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 6.8 NATIONAL: 8.4	[ 7 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	12	STATE: 3.3 NATIONAL: 3.4	STATE: 2.9 NATIONAL: 3.0	[ 23 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	7	STATE: 69 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 74 NATIONAL: 69	[ 31 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	-48	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 46 NATIONAL: 38	[ 42 ]
Female violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	59	STATE: 402 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 641 NATIONAL: 506	[ 46 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	0	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 9	[ 38 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	8	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	[ 37 ]
Percent of children in poverty	14	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 21	[ 40 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	13	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 26	[ 29 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	970,000	1.2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	325,200	6%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	330,900	11%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	163,400	2.4%
High school age 15-17 years old	150,600	1.7%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	678,900	5%
Black	42,700	5%
Hispanic	162,600	6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	19,000	10%
Native American	7,200	3%

**Income and Poverty**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$39,400	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	5%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	3%	9%

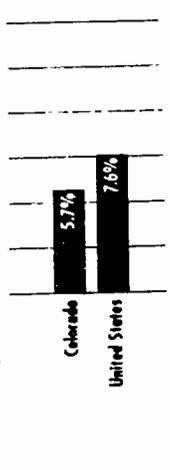
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	63%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	88%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	39%	32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE	NATIONAL
	75%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE	NATIONAL
	11%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE	NATIONAL
	41%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE	NATIONAL
	38%	41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



do VT UT NE MN WA WI HI CT MA SD KS WY MT VA NJ OR DE RI PA ID OH CO AK IN NV MI MD OK CA IL MO KY TX NY NC AR AZ NM GA TN WV SC AL FL MS LA DC

**do**

**CO**

National Composite Rank [ 26 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**Trend Data**

**W O R S E**      0 3 2      **B E T T E R**      1 9 8 5      1 9 9 3

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	9	9	STATE 7.7 NATIONAL 6.8	STATE 8.4 NATIONAL 7.2	[ 42 ]
Infant mortality rate (births per 1,000 live births)	16	16	STATE 9.4 NATIONAL 10.6	STATE 7.9 NATIONAL 8.4	[ 19 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	13	13	STATE 3.2 NATIONAL 3.4	STATE 2.8 NATIONAL 3.0	[ 16 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	11	11	STATE 6.6 NATIONAL 6.5	STATE 7.3 NATIONAL 6.9	[ 28 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	30	30	STATE 2.7 NATIONAL 3.1	STATE 3.5 NATIONAL 3.8	[ 30 ]
Violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	72	72	STATE 305 NATIONAL 305	STATE 524 NATIONAL 506	[ 39 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	25	25	STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	STATE 10 NATIONAL 9	[ 31 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	20	20	STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	STATE 8 NATIONAL 10	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty	0	0	STATE 15 NATIONAL 21	STATE 15 NATIONAL 21	[ 12 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	9	9	STATE 2.3 NATIONAL 2.2	STATE 2.5 NATIONAL 2.6	[ 24 ]

\* Patterns and Data Sources, page 157      Solid bars indicate state change      Hatched bars indicate national change

**Background Information**

**Connecticut**

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	788,100	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	279,500	1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	266,500	9%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	124,500	9%
High school age 15-17 years old	117,600	-1%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	583,000	1%
Black	83,900	3%
Hispanic	83,600	7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	16,200	11%
Native American	1,400	-7%

**Income and Poverty**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$17,800	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	1%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995

STATE	NATIONAL
83%	65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
87%	89%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
33%	32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994

STATE	NATIONAL
86%	75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
7%	13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994

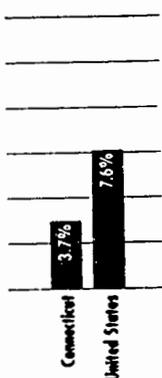
STATE	NATIONAL
32%	41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
31%	41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



in National Composite Rank Order: IA ME VT NH VT ME MN WA WY HI CT MA SD KS WY MT VA NJ OR DE RI PA ID OH CO AR IN NV MI MD OK CA IL MO KY TX NY NC AR AZ NM GA TR WV SC AL FL MS LA

**CT**

**Connecticut**

National Composite Rank [ 12 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	5		STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 6.8	6.9 7.2	[ 23 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993		29	STATE: 10.0 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.1 8.4	[ 10 ]
Child death rate (1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)) 1985-1993	17		STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 34	27 20	[ 15 ]
Teen violent death rate (s 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)) 1985-1993	10		STATE: 49 NATIONAL: 63	54 69	[ 11 ]
Teen birth rate (es 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)) 1985-1993	37		STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 31	26 38	[ 12 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (es 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)) 1985-1993	47		STATE: 372 NATIONAL: 305	547 506	[ 42 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19) 1985-1993		56	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	4 9	[ 1 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19) 1985-1993		17	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	5 10	[ 1 ]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993	42		STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 21	17 21	[ 21 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	14		STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	24 26	[ 19 ]

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	174,800	6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	61,300	3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	58,400	6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	28,500	14%
High school age 15-17 years old	26,600	8%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	123,900	3%
Black	38,200	8%
Hispanic	6,300	13%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,900	12%
Native American	500	0%

**Income and Poverty**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$38,600	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990 1994	4%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%

**State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995**

	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	62%	65%

**Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	84%	85%

**Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	35%	32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	81%	75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	11%	13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994

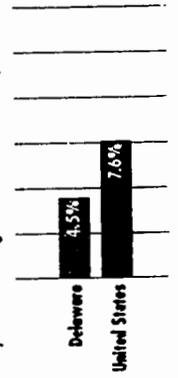
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	48%	41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	4.4%	4.1%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**DE**

National Composite Rank [ 21 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.3	6.8	7.8	7.2	[ 39 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	14.8	10.6	8.8	8.4	[ 33 ]
Child death rate 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	4.3	3.4	2.8	3.0	[ 16 ]
Teen violent death rate 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	50	63	47	69	[ 7 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	33	31	39	38	[ 33 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	272	305	383	506	[ 26 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	10	11	7	9	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	8	11	6	10	[ 4 ]
Percent of children in poverty	17	21	11	21	[ 1 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	23	22	27	26	[ 39 ]

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	118,500	0%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	50,000	11%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	36,500	-3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	16,500	-2%
High school age 15-17 years old	15,600	-18%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	14,600	-4%
Black	89,800	-5%
Hispanic	9,200	24%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,200	47%
Native American	200	0%

**Income and Poverty**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$24,100	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	10%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	2.3%	9%

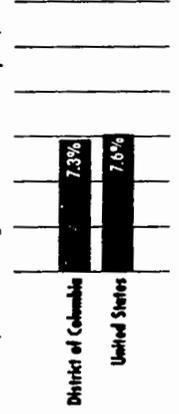
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	68%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	87%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	14%	32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 73%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 18%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 75%	NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (of least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



# strict of Columbia

DC

National Composite Rank [ 51 ]

## Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1993 figures</small>
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	10				STATE: 13.3 NATIONAL: 6.8	14.6 7.2	[ 51 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		16			STATE: 20.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	17.4 8.4	[ 51 ]
Child death rate 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	78				STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 34	57 30	[ 51 ]
Teen violent death rate 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	773				STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 63	393 69	[ 51 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	92				STATE: 53 NATIONAL: 31	102 38	[ 51 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	54				STATE: 1,008 NATIONAL: 305	1,548 506	[ 51 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19			21		STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 11	11 9	[ 38 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19			20		STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	12 10	[ 45 ]
Percent of children in poverty			12		STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 21	37 21	[ 51 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			12		STATE: 52 NATIONAL: 22	58 26	[ 51 ]

\* Solid bars indicate national change. Patterned bars indicate state change.

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994   Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992   Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	3,262,800   1.3%	White	1,957,700   6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	1,154,000   11%	Black	646,800   8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	1,091,700   15%	Hispanic	444,400   12%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	524,700   20%	Asian and Pacific Islander	47,300   14%
High school age 15-17 years old	492,400   8%	Native American	8,900   6%

**Income and Poverty**

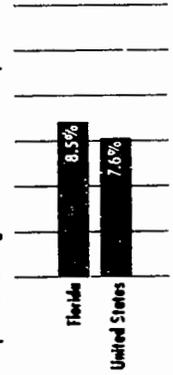
Income and Poverty		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$31,700   \$35,800	59%	65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	3%   3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	84%   85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	1.3%   9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	28%   32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 76%   NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 18%   NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 50%   NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic math/math level in 1992	STATE: 47%   NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**FL**

National Composite Rank [ 48 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993** **Trend Data** **National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	0	0	0	0	STATE: 7.5 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.5 7.2	[ 33 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	24	24	19	19	STATE: 11.3 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.6 8.4	[ 29 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	19	19	34	30	STATE: 4.2 NATIONAL: 3.4	3.4 3.0	[ 40 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	9	9	70	64	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 6.3	6.4 6.9	[ 22 ]
Teen birth rate 5-17 (births per 1,000 females)	14	14	37	42	STATE: 3.7 NATIONAL: 3.1	4.2 3.8	[ 37 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	63	63	480	783	STATE: 4.8 NATIONAL: 3.05	7.83 5.06	[ 49 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	20	20	15	12	STATE: 1.5 NATIONAL: 1.1	1.2 0.9	[ 45 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	0	0	11	11	STATE: 1.1 NATIONAL: 1.1	1.1 1.0	[ 37 ]
Percent of children in poverty	19	19	21	25	STATE: 2.1 NATIONAL: 2.1	2.5 2.1	[ 43 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	20	20	25	30	STATE: 2.5 NATIONAL: 2.2	3.0 2.6	[ 47 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

### Demographic Change

#### Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,892,300	9%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	657,100	9%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	620,600	7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	313,700	15%
High school age 15-17 years old	300,800	7%

#### Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	1,127,900	3%
Black	607,900	5%
Hispanic	37,700	14%
Asian and Pacific Islander	26,000	18%
Native American	3,200	0%

### Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$33,500	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	5%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	1.2%	0.9%

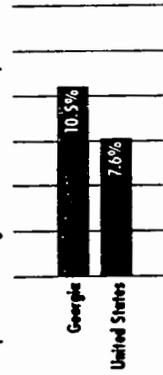
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	57%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	84%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	39%	32%

### Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE	NATIONAL
	79%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE	NATIONAL
	15%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE	NATIONAL
	48%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE	NATIONAL
	45%	41%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	8.1	6.8	8.7	7.2	[ 45 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	12.7	10.6	10.4	8.4	[ 47 ]
Child death rate 14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	37	34	34	30	[ 40 ]
Teen violent death rate 5-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	72	63	76	69	[ 33 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	44	31	49	38	[ 45 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 170 17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	145	305	392	506	[ 28 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	14	11	10	9	[ 31 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	13	11	9	10	[ 22 ]
Percent of children in poverty	25	21	23	21	[ 36 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25	22	29	26	[ 40 ]

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994

STATE	NATIONAL
86%	75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
7%	13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994

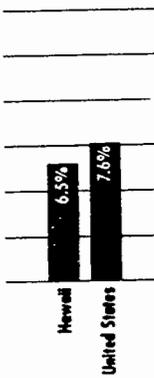
STATE	NATIONAL
5.4%	4.1%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
4.6%	4.1%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**Demographic Change**

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

White

NUMBER	% CHANGE
76,700	-1%

Black

NUMBER	% CHANGE
8,100	4%

Hispanic

NUMBER	% CHANGE
36,500	16%

Asian and Pacific Islander

NUMBER	% CHANGE
170,700	4%

Native American

NUMBER	% CHANGE
1,200	9%

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

All children under age 18

NUMBER	% CHANGE
304,100	8%

Preschool age 0-5 years old

NUMBER	% CHANGE
112,500	11%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old

NUMBER	% CHANGE
98,100	3%

Middle school age 12-14 years old

NUMBER	% CHANGE
48,100	12%

High school age 15-17 years old

NUMBER	% CHANGE
45,400	8%

**Income and Poverty**

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995

STATE	NATIONAL
97%	65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
79%	85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
30%	32%

Median income of families with children in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
\$44,200	\$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994

STATE	NATIONAL
2%	3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
3%	5%

National Composite Rank [ 11 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

**Trend Data**

**National Rank**

Indicators*	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	STATE: 6.5 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 6.8 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 22 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993	STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.2 NATIONAL: 8.4	[ 11 ]
Child death rate 14 (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 30	[ 3 ]
Teen violent death rate 5-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993	STATE: 46 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 34 NATIONAL: 69	[ 1 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 38	[ 19 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate -17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	STATE: 189 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 255 NATIONAL: 506	[ 13 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 9	[ 2 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	[ 26 ]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	[ 12 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 26	[ 13 ]

\* No. Indicators and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

### Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 339,300 | % CHANGE: 10%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 105,200 | % CHANGE: 7%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 111,800 | % CHANGE: 1%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 61,800 | % CHANGE: 18%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 60,600 | % CHANGE: 26%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White  
 NUMBER: 291,400 | % CHANGE: 5%

Black  
 NUMBER: 1,200 | % CHANGE: 0%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 24,600 | % CHANGE: 9%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 3,000 | % CHANGE: 3%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 4,500 | % CHANGE: 0%

### Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 64% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 19% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: N.A. | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 36% | NATIONAL: 41%

### Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$33,000 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 7% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 5% | NATIONAL: 9%

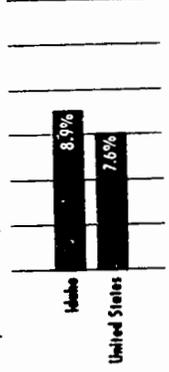
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 60% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 80% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 50% | NATIONAL: 32%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**ID**

National Composite Rank [ 24 ]

**Trend Data**

1985 1993

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		National Rank
	1985	1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.5	5.3	6.8	7.2	[ 5 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	10.4	7.2	10.6	8.4	[ 11 ]
Child death rate as 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	35	32	34	30	[ 35 ]
Teen violent death rate ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	76	78	63	69	[ 35 ]
Teen birth rate ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	24	29	31	38	[ 17 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	214	292	305	506	[ 16 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	11	12	11	9	[ 45 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	10	10	11	10	[ 26 ]
Percent of children in poverty	21	18	21	21	[ 25 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	16	17	22	26	[ 2 ]

\* Solid bars indicate state change. Patterened bars indicate national change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 3,083,300 | % CHANGE: 4%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 1,089,900 | % CHANGE: 5%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 1,004,500 | % CHANGE: 1%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 507,200 | % CHANGE: 9%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 481,700 | % CHANGE: 3%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

White  
 NUMBER: 2,018,500 | % CHANGE: 1%

Black  
 NUMBER: 565,900 | % CHANGE: 3%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 356,800 | % CHANGE: 7%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 85,100 | % CHANGE: 8%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 4,700 | % CHANGE: -4%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 68% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 10% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: N.A. | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: N.A. | NATIONAL: 41%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$38,600 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 4% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 11% | NATIONAL: 9%

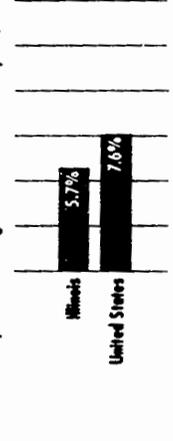
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 63% | NATIONAL: 69%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 88% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 28% | NATIONAL: 32%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. - Not Available

**Illinois**

**IL**

National Composite Rank [ 34 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	1985	1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	13				STATE: 7.2 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 8.1 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 40 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			15		STATE: 11.7 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 9.9 NATIONAL: 8.4	[ 43 ]
Child death rate 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)			9		STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 30	[ 23 ]
Teen violent death rate 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	52				STATE: 52 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 79 NATIONAL: 69	[ 36 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	28				STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 41 NATIONAL: 38	[ 36 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rates 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	118				STATE: 195 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 425 NATIONAL: 506	[ 35 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19					STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 9	[ 27 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19			9		STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	[ 26 ]
Percent of children in poverty			5		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 21	[ 32 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	13				STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 26	[ 29 ]

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

### Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 1,473,400 | % CHANGE: 1%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 488,000 | % CHANGE: 1%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 482,500 | % CHANGE: -3%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 253,700 | % CHANGE: 6%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 249,400 | % CHANGE: 4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White  
 NUMBER: 1,269,000 | % CHANGE: 0%

Black  
 NUMBER: 145,500 | % CHANGE: 1%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 37,800 | % CHANGE: 3%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 10,500 | % CHANGE: 5%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 3,200 | % CHANGE: -6%

### Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$31,500 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 7% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 9% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 58% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 90% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 4.2% | NATIONAL: 3.2%

### Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 74% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 10% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: 3.4% | NATIONAL: 4.1%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 38% | NATIONAL: 41%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**Indiana**

**IN**

National Composite Rank [ 28 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**Trend Data**

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	9	STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.0 7.2	[ 24 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	16	STATE: 10.9 NATIONAL: 10.6	9.2 8.4	[ 37 ]
Child death rate (ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children))	15	STATE: 3.3 NATIONAL: 3.4	28 30	[ 16 ]
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens))	6	STATE: 6.3 NATIONAL: 6.3	59 69	[ 17 ]
Teen birth rate (ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females))	10	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	34 38	[ 27 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths))	116	STATE: 219 NATIONAL: 305	474 506	[ 37 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	9	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[ 31 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	17	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	10 10	[ 26 ]
Percent of children in poverty	0	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	19 21	[ 28 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	23	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	27 26	[ 39 ]

\* No. Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	729,000	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	226,700	-4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	243,800	-4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	132,000	12%
High school age 15-17 years old	126,500	12%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	688,800	1%
Black	18,700	7%
Hispanic	14,600	13%
Asian and Pacific Islander	9,600	12%
Native American	2,500	0%

**Income and Poverty**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$36,600	\$45,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995

STATE	NATIONAL
67%	65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
74%	85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
51%	32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994

STATE	NATIONAL
81%	75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
8%	13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994

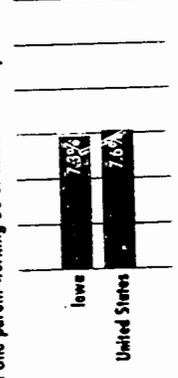
STATE	NATIONAL
31%	41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
26%	41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**IA**

National Composite Rank [ 3 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	STATE: 5.1 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 5.7 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 10 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993	STATE: 9.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 6.9 NATIONAL: 8.4	[ 9 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 30	[ 5 ]
Teen violent death rate 19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993	STATE: 65 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 57 NATIONAL: 69	[ 15 ]
Teen birth rate 1-17 (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 38	[ 6 ]
juvenile violent crime arrest rate 7 (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	STATE: 110 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 220 NATIONAL: 506	[ 10 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 9	[ 2 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 10	[ 1 ]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 21	[ 4 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 26	[ 5 ]

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	690,900	4%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	223,000	-3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	235,500	1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	121,000	17%
High school age 15-17 years old	111,300	14%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	572,500	2%
Black	49,600	4%
Hispanic	38,700	5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,900	10%
Native American	6,400	-3%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 8.2%	NATIONAL: 7.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 11%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 41%

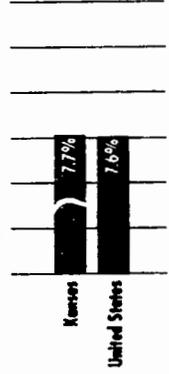
**Income and Poverty**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$36,000	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	5%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	6%	9%

	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	69%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	95%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	41%	32%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**CIS** National Composite Rank [ 15 ]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	(based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	8		STATE: 6.1 NATIONAL: 6.8	6.6 7.2	[ 19 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993	3		STATE: 9.3 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.8 8.4	[ 33 ]
Child death rate 4 (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993	26		STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 34	29 30	[ 23 ]
Teen violent death rate 19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993	9		STATE: 67 NATIONAL: 63	73 69	[ 28 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	11		STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 31	31 38	[ 22 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	77		STATE: 213 NATIONAL: 305	377 506	[ 25 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	25		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	6 9	[ 7 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993	38		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	5 10	[ 1 ]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993	7		STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	16 21	[ 18 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	31		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 22	21 26	[ 7 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 969,500 | % CHANGE: 1%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 312,600 | % CHANGE: 2%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 314,400 | % CHANGE: -4%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 170,500 | % CHANGE: 9%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 172,100 | % CHANGE: 6%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White  
 NUMBER: 867,100 | % CHANGE: 1%

Black  
 NUMBER: 83,600 | % CHANGE: 1%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 7,500 | % CHANGE: 6%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 5,600 | % CHANGE: 8%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 1,200 | % CHANGE: -8%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$29,200 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 7% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 16% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 53% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 91% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 40% | NATIONAL: 32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 80% | NATIONAL: 75%

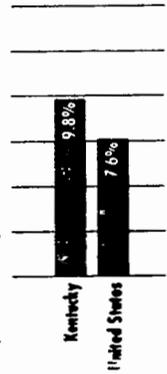
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 13% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: 44% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 47% | NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**Percent Change 1985 to 1993** **Trend Data** **National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**W O R S E** **B E T T E R**

Indicators*	1985-1993		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1	7.0	7.1	7.2	[ 25 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	27	11.2	8.2	8.4	[ 23 ]
Child death rate 14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	0	29	29	30	[ 23 ]
Teen violent death rate 5-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	18	67	79	69	[ 36 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	0	40	40	38	[ 34 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 0-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	202	123	372	506	[ 23 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	15	13	11	9	[ 38 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	20	15	12	10	[ 45 ]
Percent of children in poverty	13	24	27	21	[ 46 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	26	19	24	26	[ 19 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,235,200	0%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	404,100	-2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	408,700	-5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	215,800	8%
High school age 15-17 years old	206,600	8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	715,200	-1%
Black	474,300	2%
Hispanic	27,300	1%
Asian and Pacific Islander	14,800	7%
Native American	5,900	-5%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 71% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 19% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 60% NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 59% NATIONAL: 41%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993	STATE: \$28,000 NATIONAL: \$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990:1994	STATE: 9% NATIONAL: 3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	STATE: 19% NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	STATE: 49% NATIONAL: 65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	STATE: 92% NATIONAL: 85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	STATE: 30% NATIONAL: 32%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**LA**

**Missiana**

National Composite Rank [ 50 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	8.7	6.8	9.3	7.2	[ 48 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	11.9	10.6	10.8	8.4	[ 49 ]
Child death rate 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	4.3	3.4	4.1	3.0	[ 48 ]
Teen violent death rate 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	75	63	113	69	[ 50 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	48	31	53	38	[ 48 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	272	305	563	506	[ 44 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	15	11	13	9	[ 50 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	17	11	13	10	[ 50 ]
Percent of children in poverty	28	21	35	21	[ 50 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	23	22	32	26	[ 50 ]

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	305,700	-1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	94,800	-10%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	106,000	1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	53,300	8%
High school age 15-17 years old	51,500	2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	296,900	-.2%
Black	1,700	6%
Hispanic	2,500	0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,400	9%
Native American	2,000	-.5%

**Income and Poverty**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$33,500	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	7%	9%

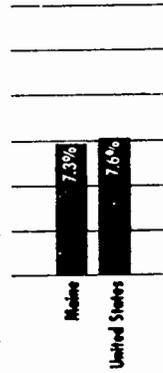
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	68%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	79%	75%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	44%	32%

**Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	82%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	10%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	25%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	24%	41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [ 4 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**B E T T E R**

**V I O R S E**

**INDICATORS\***

**Trend Data**

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	6	STATE: 5.1 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 5.4 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 7 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	25	STATE: 9.1 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 6.8 NATIONAL: 8.4	[ 7 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	17	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 30	[ 5 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	24	STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 63 NATIONAL: 69	[ 20 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	9	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 38	[ 4 ]
Wide violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	47	STATE: 81 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 119 NATIONAL: 506	[ 7 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	50	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 9	[ 2 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	40	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	[ 4 ]
Percent of children in poverty	77	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	[ 28 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	33	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 26	[ 19 ]

\* Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,262,900	8%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	454,600	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	425,000	10%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	199,500	16%
High school age 15-17 years old	183,800	5%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	773,100	3%
Black	361,000	6%
Hispanic	42,800	17%
Asian and Pacific Islander	42,400	11%
Native American	3,000	-6%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 79%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 11%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 45%	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 43%	NATIONAL: 41%

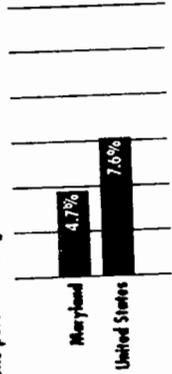
**Income and Poverty**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$43,700	\$45,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	0%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	6%	9%

	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	65%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	89%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	30%	32%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [ 31 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**Trend Data**

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	17		STATE: 7.6 NATIONAL: 6.8	8.5 7.2	[ 43 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993		18	STATE: 11.9 NATIONAL: 10.6	9.8 8.4	[ 42 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993		9	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 34	29 30	[ 23 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993	23		STATE: 56 NATIONAL: 63	69 69	[ 27 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	17		STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 31	34 38	[ 27 ]
Female violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	14		STATE: 596 NATIONAL: 505	681 506	[ 47 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	0		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	8 9	[ 21 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993	11		STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	10 10	[ 26 ]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993	15		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 21	15 21	[ 12 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	8		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[ 29 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 137. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 1,423,800 | % CHANGE: 5%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 509,300 | % CHANGE: 2%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 479,400 | % CHANGE: 8%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 224,400 | % CHANGE: 11%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 210,700 | % CHANGE: 2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White  
 NUMBER: 1,112,700 | % CHANGE: -1%

Black  
 NUMBER: 93,600 | % CHANGE: 9%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 120,400 | % CHANGE: 11%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 48,000 | % CHANGE: 17%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 2,900 | % CHANGE: -3%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$45,100 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 2% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 76% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 89% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 34% | NATIONAL: 32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 82% | NATIONAL: 79%

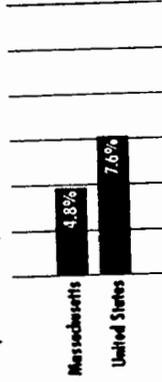
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 9% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: 31% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 30% | NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**Massachusetts**

**MA**

National Composite Rank [ 13 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	7				STATE: 5.8 NATIONAL: 6.8	6.2 7.2	[ 17 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		32			STATE: 9.1 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.2 8.4	[ 3 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)		16			STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 34	21 30	[ 2 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)		24			STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 63	39 69	[ 4 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	41				STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 31	24 38	[ 8 ]
Female violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	109				STATE: 281 NATIONAL: 305	586 506	[ 45 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		25			STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	6 9	[ 7 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	33				STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	8 10	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty	14				STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	16 21	[ 18 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18				STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[ 29 ]

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

**Health and Education**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,524,800	2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	845,800	1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	843,800	2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	426,500	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	408,700	3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	1,936,500	1%
Black	428,400	2%
Hispanic	80,600	4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	36,500	7%
Native American	17,100	3%

**Income and Poverty**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	\$37,700	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	8%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	10%	9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995

STATE	NATIONAL
71%	65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
87%	85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
34%	32%

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994

STATE	NATIONAL
61%	75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
7%	13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994

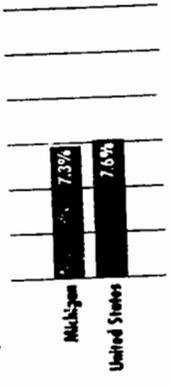
STATE	NATIONAL
N.A.	41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
38%	41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



U.S. Not Available

National Composite Rank [ 30 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	STATE: 6.8 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.6 7.2	[ 36 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE: 11.4 NATIONAL: 10.6	9.5 8.4	[ 40 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 34	31 30	[ 31 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	STATE: 69 NATIONAL: 63	67 69	[ 24 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 31	33 38	[ 24 ]
Male violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	STATE: 318 NATIONAL: 305	422 506	[ 34 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	9 9	[ 27 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	9 10	[ 22 ]
Percent of children in poverty	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 21	22 21	[ 34 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 22	28 26	[ 41 ]

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 1,240,300 | % CHANGE: 6%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 396,800 | % CHANGE: -3%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 428,300 | % CHANGE: 5%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 217,500 | % CHANGE: 21%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 197,800 | % CHANGE: 15%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

White  
 NUMBER: 1,077,300 | % CHANGE: 2%

Black  
 NUMBER: 41,700 | % CHANGE: 14%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 25,700 | % CHANGE: 14%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 39,500 | % CHANGE: 14%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 21,100 | % CHANGE: 7%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 81% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: 35% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 28% | NATIONAL: 41%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$39,200 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 9%

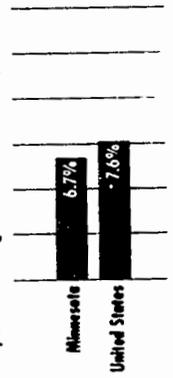
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 74% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 84% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 39% | NATIONAL: 32%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [ 8 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**National Rank**  
National Rank is based on 1993 figures

**W O R S E**      **B E T T E R**

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	15	4.8	5.5	7.2	[ 8 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	15	8.8	7.5	8.4	[ 16 ]
Child death rate 4 (deaths per 100,000 children)	23	30	23	30	[ 4 ]
Teen violent death rate 5-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	21	57	45	69	[ 6 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	25	16	20	38	[ 4 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	107	104	339	506	[ 20 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	20	5	6	9	[ 7 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	0	7	7	10	[ 10 ]
Percent of children in poverty	20	15	18	21	[ 25 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	63	16	26	26	[ 29 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

### Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994   Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992   Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	756,000   1%	White	396,600   -1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	244,300   2%	Black	338,700   0%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	244,100   -9%	Hispanic	5,500   4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	133,300   6%	Asian and Pacific Islander	4,400   5%
High school age 15-17 years old	131,300   4%	Native American	3,200   0%

### Income and Poverty

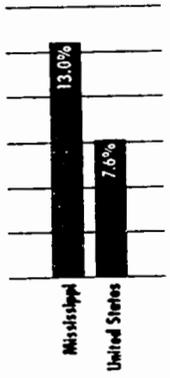
Income		Poverty	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$25,400   \$35,800	State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	4.2%   6.5%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	1.2%   3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	91%   85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	16%   9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	2.3%   3.2%

### Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 83%   NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 17%   NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 55%   NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 63%   NATIONAL: 41%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [ 49 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**Trend Data**

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	15	8.8	10.1	7.2	[ 50 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	16	13.7	11.5	8.4	[ 50 ]
Child death rate 4 (deaths per 100,000 children)	13	4.7	4.1	3.0	[ 48 ]
Teen violent death rate 5-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	47	7.4	10.9	6.9	[ 49 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	7	5.4	5.8	3.8	[ 50 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 15-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	118	131	286	506	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	25	1.2	9	9	[ 27 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	27	1.1	11	10	[ 37 ]
Percent of children in poverty	3	3.4	3.3	2.1	[ 49 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	20	2.5	3.0	2.6	[ 47 ]

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994   Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992   Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
1,379,100	5%	White	2%
452,700	1%	Black	4%
462,400	2%	Hispanic	6%
238,800	14%	Asian and Pacific Islander	14%
225,200	9%	Native American	-4%

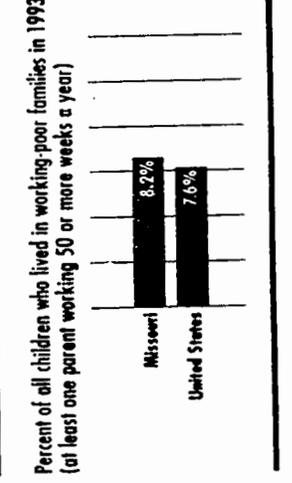
**Income and Poverty**

STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$33,700	\$35,800	58%	65%
5%	3%	87%	85%
9%	9%	27%	32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 64% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 12% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 38% NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 36% NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**



**Missouri**

National Composite Rank [ 35 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	17	18			STATE: 6.7 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.5 7.2	[ 33 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		3			STATE: 10.2 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.4 8.4	[ 26 ]
Child death rate 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)					STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 34	32 30	[ 35 ]
Teen violent death rate 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	43				STATE: 68 NATIONAL: 63	97 69	[ 46 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	16				STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 31	37 38	[ 32 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	15				STATE: 466 NATIONAL: 305	535 506	[ 41 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	25				STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[ 31 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	0				STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	10 10	[ 26 ]
Percent of children in poverty	5				STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 21	21 21	[ 32 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	37				STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[ 29 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 137. Patterened bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 237,400 | % CHANGE: 7%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 71,500 | % CHANGE: 2%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 81,500 | % CHANGE: 4%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 43,200 | % CHANGE: 18%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 41,200 | % CHANGE: 19%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$31,500 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 7% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 7% | NATIONAL: 9%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

White  
 NUMBER: 197,700 | % CHANGE: 1%

Black  
 NUMBER: 800 | % CHANGE: 0%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 5,500 | % CHANGE: 8%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 1,500 | % CHANGE: 7%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 20,100 | % CHANGE: 4%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 75% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 11% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: 31% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: N.A. | NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1985		1993		National Rank
	1985	1993	1985	1993	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth weight babies	5				5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	[ 14 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		28			10.3	7.4	10.3	7.4	[ 15 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)		22			3.6	2.8	3.6	2.8	[ 16 ]
Teen violent death rate 19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	12				9.4	10.5	9.4	10.5	[ 48 ]
Teen birth rate 5 17 (births per 1,000 females)	23				2.2	2.7	2.2	2.7	[ 14 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	5				77	81	77	81	[ 4 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	17				6	7	6	7	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		20			10	8	10	8	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty		5			19	18	19	18	[ 25 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25				20	25	20	25	[ 24 ]

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

### Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 441,600 | % CHANGE: 3%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 140,000 | % CHANGE: 4%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 150,500 | % CHANGE: 0%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 78,300 | % CHANGE: 15%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 22,900 | % CHANGE: 11%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White  
 NUMBER: 391,100 | % CHANGE: 1%

Black  
 NUMBER: 21,300 | % CHANGE: 2%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 16,600 | % CHANGE: 12%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 4,600 | % CHANGE: 15%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 5,100 | % CHANGE: 4%

### Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$17,200 | NATIONAL: \$15,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 63% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 67% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 38% | NATIONAL: 32%

### Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 72% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 8% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: 34% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 32% | NATIONAL: 41%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)





National Composite Rank [ 7 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	1985	1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	11	5	STATE: 5.3 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 5.9 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 12 ]		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5	5	STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 9.1 NATIONAL: 8.4	[ 36 ]		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	70	11	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 30	[ 50 ]		
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	5	5	STATE: 61 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 54 NATIONAL: 69	[ 11 ]		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	5	5	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 38	[ 6 ]		
entire violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	81	5	STATE: 84 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 152 NATIONAL: 506	[ 8 ]		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	20	20	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	[ 7 ]		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	0	0	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	[ 4 ]		
Percent of children in poverty	28	28	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	[ 4 ]		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	12	12	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 26	[ 3 ]		

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 375,700 | % CHANGE: 26%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 136,900 | % CHANGE: 22%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 125,200 | % CHANGE: 26%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 59,500 | % CHANGE: 37%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 51,200 | % CHANGE: 25%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White  
 NUMBER: 240,400 | % CHANGE: 12%

Black  
 NUMBER: 28,900 | % CHANGE: 12%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 51,500 | % CHANGE: 21%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 11,400 | % CHANGE: 24%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 6,100 | % CHANGE: 13%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 69% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 19% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: N.A. | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: N.A. | NATIONAL: 41%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$37,200 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 4% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 9%

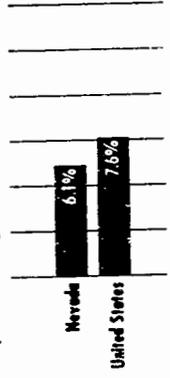
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 62% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 67% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 32% | NATIONAL: 32%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



ME VT NH MA WA VT HI CT MA SD MS WY MT WY NJ OR DE RI PA OH CO AK IN NY MI MD OR CA IL MO KY TX NY NC AR AZ NM GA TN WV SC VA PA DC

**NV**

National Composite Rank [ 29 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is  
set on 1993 figures*

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

Indicators*	Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	STATE: 6.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.4 7.2	[ 31 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993	STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.7 8.4	[ 5 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 34	31 30	[ 31 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993	STATE: 73 NATIONAL: 63	57 69	[ 15 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	45 38	[ 41 ]
venile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	STATE: 257 NATIONAL: 305	393 506	[ 29 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	12 9	[ 45 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	12 10	[ 45 ]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	16 21	[ 18 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[ 29 ]

**dca**

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994   Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992   Percent Change 1990-1992			
	NUMBER	% CHANGE		NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	291,600	4%	White	270,500	0%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	97,500	-5%	Black	1,700	-19%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	101,300	8%	Hispanic	4,000	0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	48,700	18%	Asian and Pacific Islander	2,900	7%
High school age 15-17 years old	44,100	5%	Native American	500	0%

**Income and Poverty**

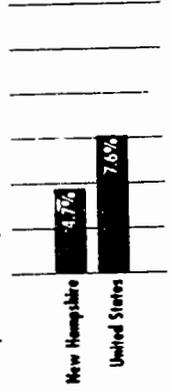
	STATE	NATIONAL		STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$42,600	\$35,800	State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	73%	65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	4%	3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	82%	85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	37%	32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE	NATIONAL
	83%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE	NATIONAL
	10%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE	NATIONAL
	30%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE	NATIONAL
	26%	41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



# Hampshire

# NH

National Composite Rank [ 1 ]

## Percent Change 1985 to 1993

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		D E T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	0	0	0	0	5.0	5.0	[ 2 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	40	40	40	40	9.3	5.6	[ 1 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	43	43	43	43	2.3	1.3	[ 1 ]
Teen violent death rate 9 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	43	43	43	43	6.3	3.6	[ 2 ]
Teen birth rate 17 (births per 1,000 females)	6	6	6	6	16	15	[ 1 ]
enile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	56	56	56	56	75	117	[ 6 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	18	18	18	18	11	9	[ 27 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	14	14	14	14	7	8	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty	38	38	38	38	8	11	[ 1 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	29	29	29	29	17	22	[ 9 ]

\*See Dispositions and Data Sources, page 157. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

### Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 1,930,500 | % CHANGE: 7%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 693,600 | % CHANGE: 7%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 631,000 | % CHANGE: 8%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 305,700 | % CHANGE: 8%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 297,200 | % CHANGE: 1%

White  
 NUMBER: 1,228,500 | % CHANGE: 1%

Black  
 NUMBER: 300,600 | % CHANGE: 3%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 248,600 | % CHANGE: 11%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 85,900 | % CHANGE: 9%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 3,200 | % CHANGE: 0%

### Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 71% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 10% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: 35% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 30% | NATIONAL: 41%

### Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$49,400 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 20% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 8% | NATIONAL: 9%

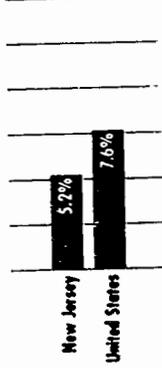
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 67% | NATIONAL: 69%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 82% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 30% | NATIONAL: 32%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**NJ**

**New Jersey**

National Composite Rank [ 19 ]

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

**B E T T E R**

**W O R S E**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	STATE: 6.8 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.6 7.2	[ 36 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE: 10.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.3 8.4	[ 25 ]
Child death rate -14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	26 30	[ 13 ]
Teen violent death rate 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	STATE: 44 NATIONAL: 63	40 69	[ 5 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 31	25 38	[ 10 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	STATE: 646 NATIONAL: 305	720 506	[ 48 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 11	6 9	[ 7 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	8 10	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 21	15 21	[ 12 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 22	23 26	[ 13 ]

\* For Disputions and Data Sources, page 157

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994   Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992   Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
497,300	11%	White	186,300 4%
166,900	7%	Black	9,400 2%
166,800	7%	Hispanic	214,400 5%
84,700	21%	Asian and Pacific Islander	4,300 13%
78,800	15%	Native American	54,500 5%

**Income and Poverty**

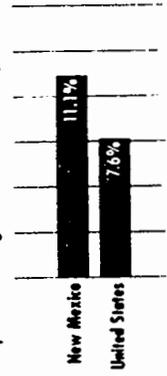
Median income of families with children in 1993	STATE NATIONAL \$40,100 \$35,800	State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	STATE NATIONAL 65% 65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990 1994	STATE NATIONAL 6% 6%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 81% 85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 1.2% 0.9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 28% 32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE NATIONAL 73% 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 22% 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE NATIONAL 51% 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 48% 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**NM**

**Mexico**

National Composite Rank [ 42 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	3		7.1	6.8	7.3	7.2	[ 28 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	21		10.6	10.6	8.4	8.4	[ 26 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	30		50	34	35	30	[ 42 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	17		102	63	90	69	[ 44 ]
Teen birth rate 5-17 (births per 1,000 females)	29		42	31	54	38	[ 49 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	49		258	305	385	506	[ 27 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	17		12	11	10	9	[ 31 ]
Percent of 17 ms not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	20		15	11	12	10	[ 45 ]
Percent of children in poverty	4		28	21	27	21	[ 46 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25		20	22	25	26	[ 24 ]

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

**Basic Facts**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994   Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992   Percent Change 1990-1992	
	NUMBER   % CHANGE		NUMBER   % CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 4,511,100   5% ]	White	[ 2,690,100   1% ]
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[ 1,647,600   8% ]	Black	[ 774,800   2% ]
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[ 1,466,400   5% ]	Hispanic	[ 748,600   10% ]
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[ 705,600   5% ]	Asian and Pacific Islander	[ 189,700   12% ]
High school age 15-17 years old	[ 691,500   0% ]	Native American	[ 14,500   -4% ]

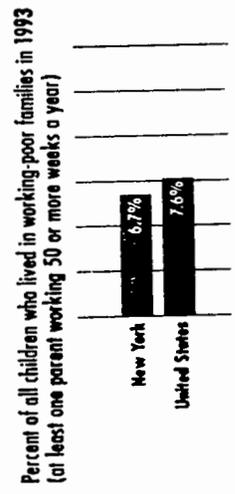
**Income and Poverty**

	STATE   NATIONAL		STATE   NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	[ \$36,400   \$35,800 ]	State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	[ 83%   69% ]
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	[ 2%   3% ]	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	[ 86%   85% ]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	[ 11%   9% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	[ 25%   32% ]

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	[ STATE 77%   NATIONAL 75% ]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	[ STATE 11%   NATIONAL 13% ]
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	[ STATE 43%   NATIONAL 41% ]
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	[ STATE 41%   NATIONAL 41% ]

**Children in Working-Poor Families**



**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**Trend Data**

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	10	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.7 7.2	[ 38 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	22	STATE: 10.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.4 8.4	[ 26 ]
Child death rate 4 (deaths per 100,000 children)	7	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 34	28 30	[ 16 ]
Teen violent death rate 5-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	18	STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 63	53 69	[ 10 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	36	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 31	30 38	[ 19 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 0-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	68	STATE: 632 NATIONAL: 305	1,061 506	[ 50 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	11	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	8 9	[ 21 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	0	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	10 10	[ 26 ]
Percent of children in poverty	9	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 21	25 21	[ 43 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	7	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 22	27 22	[ 45 ]

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,756,000	9%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	612,100	10%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	575,200	9%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	286,100	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	282,600	4%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	1,135,900	3%
Black	465,300	4%
Hispanic	27,500	14%
Asian and Pacific Islander	17,100	14%
Native American	26,500	1%

**Income and Poverty**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$32,700	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	9%	9%

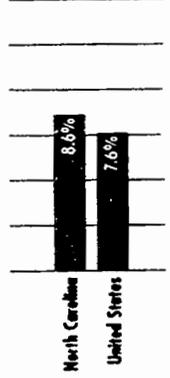
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	54%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	83%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	37%	32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 84%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 13%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 41%	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 48%	NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



# North Carolina

# NC

National Composite Rank [ 39 ]

## Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	9				STATE: 7.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	8.6 7.2	[ 44 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		11			STATE: 11.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	10.5 8.4	[ 48 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)		19			STATE: 36 NATIONAL: 34	29 30	[ 23 ]
Teen violent death rate 19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	9				STATE: 70 NATIONAL: 63	76 69	[ 33 ]
Teen birth rate 5-17 (births per 1,000 females)	19				STATE: 36 NATIONAL: 31	43 38	[ 38 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 7 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	148				STATE: 173 NATIONAL: 305	429 506	[ 36 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		15			STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	11 9	[ 38 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		9			STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	10 10	[ 26 ]
Percent of children in poverty		5			STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 21	20 21	[ 31 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	24				STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[ 29 ]

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterened bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change

### Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994 | Number | % Change | Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 171,600 | % CHANGE: -2%

White  
 NUMBER: 154,900 | % CHANGE: -3%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 52,000 | % CHANGE: -11%

Black  
 NUMBER: 1,400 | % CHANGE: 8%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 59,000 | % CHANGE: -5%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 2,200 | % CHANGE: 9%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 31,200 | % CHANGE: 10%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 1,300 | % CHANGE: 30%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 29,300 | % CHANGE: 10%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 12,200 | % CHANGE: 6%

### Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$36,200 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 68% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 8% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 78% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 8% | NATIONAL: 9%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 48% | NATIONAL: 32%

### Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 81% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 7% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: 27% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 26% | NATIONAL: 41%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank Order  
 A ME VT UT NE MN WA WI HI CT MA SD KS WY MT VA NJ OR DE RI PA ID OH CO AK IN NV MI MD OK CA IL MO KY TX NY NC AR AZ NM GA TN WV SC FL MS LA DC

**ND**

National Composite Rank [ 2 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1993 figures</small>
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	8				STATE: 4.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	5.3 7.2	[ 5 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		7			STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.9 8.4	[ 19 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)		17			STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	24 30	[ 5 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)		6			STATE: 54 NATIONAL: 63	51 69	[ 9 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)		6			STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 31	18 38	[ 3 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	38				STATE: 52 NATIONAL: 305	72 506	[ 2 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		0			STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 11	5 9	[ 2 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		0			STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	6 10	[ 4 ]
Percent of children in poverty		6			STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 21	15 21	[ 12 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	16				STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 22	19 26	[ 3 ]

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

#### Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,854,200	2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	943,600	1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	950,900	0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	490,300	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	469,500	4%

#### Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	2,358,300	0%
Black	383,100	4%
Hispanic	53,600	2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	28,000	8%
Native American	4,800	-4%

### Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$37,100	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	6%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	10%	9%

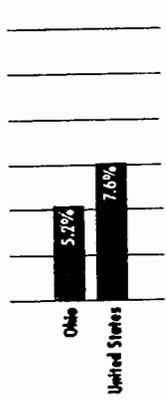
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	63%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	88%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	30%	32%

### Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	73%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	9%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	41%	41%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



OH

National Composite Rank [ 25 ]

**Trend Data**

1985 1993

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

W O R S E B E T T E R

**National Rank**

National Rank n  
based on 1993 figures

[ 33 ]

[ 37 ]

[ 16 ]

[ 13 ]

[ 30 ]

[ 29 ]

[ 7 ]

[ 13 ]

[ 28 ]

[ 24 ]

[ 25 ]

[ 26 ]

[ 25 ]

[ 26 ]

[ 25 ]

[ 26 ]

[ 25 ]

[ 26 ]

[ 25 ]

[ 26 ]

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	14	STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.5 7.2	[ 33 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	11	STATE: 10.3 NATIONAL: 10.6	9.2 8.4	[ 37 ]
Child death rate 4 (deaths per 100,000 children)	7	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 3.4	28 30	[ 16 ]
Teen violent death rate 5-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	10	STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 63	56 69	[ 13 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	21	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 31	35 38	[ 30 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate -17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	114	STATE: 184 NATIONAL: 305	393 506	[ 29 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	14	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 11	6 9	[ 7 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	20	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	8 10	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty	0	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	19 21	[ 28 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	75	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 22	25 26	[ 24 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 879,900 | % CHANGE: 5%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 284,800 | % CHANGE: 2%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 294,700 | % CHANGE: 1%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 155,000 | % CHANGE: 1.4%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 145,500 | % CHANGE: 8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White  
 NUMBER: 635,700 | % CHANGE: 2%

Black  
 NUMBER: 83,200 | % CHANGE: 4%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 37,800 | % CHANGE: 9%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 10,400 | % CHANGE: 11%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 91,400 | % CHANGE: 0%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$29,700 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 62% | NATIONAL: 69%

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 4% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 8.4% | NATIONAL: 8.5%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 11% | NATIONAL: 9%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 3.5% | NATIONAL: 3.2%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 76% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 21% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: N.A. | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 38% | NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**OK**

National Composite Rank [ 32 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E                      B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	5		STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 6.8	6.7 7.2	[ 20 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		19	STATE: 10.9 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.8 8.4	[ 33 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)		14	STATE: 4.2 NATIONAL: 3.4	3.6 3.0	[ 44 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	9		STATE: 79 NATIONAL: 63	86 69	[ 40 ]
Teen birth rate 5-17 (births per 1,000 females)	5		STATE: 4.2 NATIONAL: 3.1	4.0 3.8	[ 34 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	109		STATE: 165 NATIONAL: 305	345 506	[ 21 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 15-19	9		STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[ 31 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		17	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	10 10	[ 26 ]
Percent of children in poverty	21		STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	23 21	[ 36 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	15		STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 22	23 26	[ 13 ]

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 782,500 | % CHANGE: 8%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 252,300 | % CHANGE: 2%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 262,900 | % CHANGE: 5%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 136,600 | % CHANGE: 17%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 130,600 | % CHANGE: 17%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White  
 NUMBER: 664,700 | % CHANGE: 5%

Black  
 NUMBER: 16,700 | % CHANGE: 5%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 49,000 | % CHANGE: 11%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 23,300 | % CHANGE: 15%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 12,600 | % CHANGE: 4%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$35,700 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 73% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 82% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 5% | NATIONAL: 9%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 45% | NATIONAL: 32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 71% | NATIONAL: 75%

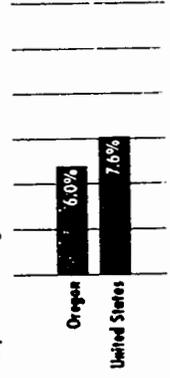
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 12% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: N.A. | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: N.A. | NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**OR**

National Composite Rank [ 20 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Trend Data**

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985-1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1993	1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	2	5.2	STATE 5.1 NATIONAL 6.8	5.2	[ 3 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	27	7.2	STATE 9.9 NATIONAL 10.6	7.2	[ 11 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	0	29	STATE 29 NATIONAL 34	29	[ 23 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	18	60	STATE 73 NATIONAL 63	60	[ 19 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	30	30	STATE 23 NATIONAL 31	30	[ 19 ]
Violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	48	346	STATE 234 NATIONAL 305	346	[ 22 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	11	10	STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	10	[ 31 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	9	10	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	10	[ 26 ]
Percent of children in poverty	17	15	STATE 18 NATIONAL 21	15	[ 12 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	0	23	STATE 23 NATIONAL 22	23	[ 13 ]

\* No. Disputations and Data Sources, page 157

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,897,600	3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	964,600	0%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	976,400	4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	488,400	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	468,200	3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	2,369,300	0%
Black	330,000	4%
Hispanic	94,200	9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	45,800	11%
Native American	3,400	0%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
\$49,000	\$35,800

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995

STATE	NATIONAL
68%	65%

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994

STATE	NATIONAL
5%	3%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
86%	85%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
8%	9%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
39%	32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994

STATE	NATIONAL
77%	75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
9%	13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994

STATE	NATIONAL
39%	41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
34%	41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**PA**

**sylvania**

National Composite Rank [ 23 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.6	6.8	7.4	7.2	[ 31 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	11.0	10.6	8.6	8.4	[ 29 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	31	34	25	30	[ 11 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	46	63	50	69	[ 8 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	25	31	28	38	[ 16 ]
venile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	388	305	524	506	[ 39 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	7	11	8	9	[ 21 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	11	11	9	10	[ 22 ]
Percent of children in poverty	19	21	17	21	[ 21 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18	22	22	26	[ 9 ]

\* Solid bars indicate national change. Patterned bars indicate state change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,39,800	6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	85,100	4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	79,700	6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	38,700	12%
High school age 15-17 years old	36,200	10%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	193,200	1%
Black	12,800	8%
Hispanic	18,800	15%
Asian and Pacific Islander	6,600	6%
Native American	1,200	0%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 8.2%	NATIONAL: 7.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 8%	NATIONAL: 1.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 35%	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 4.4%	NATIONAL: 4.1%

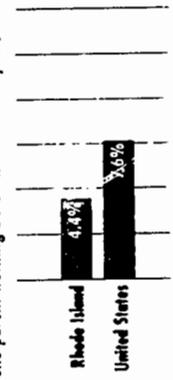
**Income and Poverty**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$36,800	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	6%	9%

	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	78%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	89%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	26%	32%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



# le Island

# RI

National Composite Rank [ 22 ]

## National Rank

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

## Trend Data

## Percent Change 1985 to 1993

### W O R S E      B E T T E R

### Indicators\*

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	3		STATE: 6.3 NATIONAL: 6.8	6.5 7.2	[ 18 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	11		STATE: 8.2 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.3 8.4	[ 14 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	0		STATE: 2.4 NATIONAL: 3.4	2.4 3.0	[ 5 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	8		STATE: 3.9 NATIONAL: 6.3	3.6 6.9	[ 2 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	62		STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 31	3.4 3.8	[ 27 ]
venile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	87		STATE: 301 NATIONAL: 305	562 506	[ 43 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	47		STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	8 9	[ 21 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	20		STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	8 10	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty	6		STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 21	17 21	[ 21 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	27		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	28 26	[ 41 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	952,300	3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	327,800	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	308,600	0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	159,000	7%
High school age 15-17 years old	156,900	2%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	568,500	2%
Black	356,600	2%
Hispanic	11,100	13%
Asian and Pacific Islander	6,700	6%
Native American	2,200	-4%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 84%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 14%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 52%	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 51%	NATIONAL: 41%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993	STATE: \$11,800	NATIONAL: \$15,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	STATE: 4%	NATIONAL: 3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	STATE: 1.4%	NATIONAL: 9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	STATE: 50%	NATIONAL: 65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	STATE: 89%	NATIONAL: 85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	STATE: 3.2%	NATIONAL: 3.2%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



# Carolina

# SC

National Composite Rank [ 46 ]

## National Rank

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

## Trend Data

## Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1985		1993		National Rank
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	8				8.6	6.8	9.3	7.2	[ 48 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		29			14.2	10.6	10.1	8.4	[ 45 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)		8			38	34	35	30	[ 42 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)		3			71	63	73	69	[ 28 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	7				41	31	44	38	[ 40 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	154				127	305	323	506	[ 19 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	10				10	11	11	9	[ 38 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		15			13	11	11	10	[ 37 ]
Percent of children in poverty		4			25	21	24	21	[ 40 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	8				26	22	28	26	[ 41 ]

\* No Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	208,400	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	65,400	-2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	70,600	0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	37,500	18%
High school age 15-17 years old	34,900	17%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	174,800	2%
Black	1,300	8%
Hispanic	2,400	4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,300	18%
Native American	24,400	6%

**Income and Poverty**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$33,600	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	11%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	8%	9%

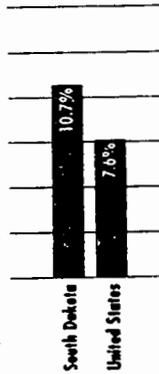
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	66%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	80%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	48%	32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 74%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 11%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



# North Dakota

# SD

National Composite Rank [ 14 ]

## Trend Data

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

## Percent Change 1985 to 1993

### W O R S E B E T T E R

### Indicators\*

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	0	0	5.5	8	5.5	8	[ 8 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	4	4	9.9	40	9.5	40	[ 40 ]
Child death rate 14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	7	7	28	13	26	13	[ 13 ]
Teen violent death rate 5-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	26	26	66	38	83	38	[ 38 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	4	4	24	10	25	10	[ 10 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate -17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	107	107	97	9	201	9	[ 9 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	13	13	8	15	7	15	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	25	25	8	4	6	4	[ 4 ]
Percent of children in poverty	19	19	21	21	17	21	[ 21 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25	25	16	5	20	5	[ 5 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

### Demographic Change

#### Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,296,300	6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	437,900	8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	421,600	3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	219,800	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	217,000	9%

#### Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	961,600	2%
Black	261,000	3%
Hispanic	11,700	14%
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,400	11%
Native American	2,500	4%

### Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$29,500	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	8%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	14%	9%

	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	48%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	90%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	31%	32%

### Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	74%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	11%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	42%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	51%	41%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [ 44 ]

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	STATE: 7.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 47 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE: 11.4 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 9.4 NATIONAL: 8.4	[ 39 ]
Child death rate 4 (deaths per 100,000 children)	STATE: 41 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 30	[ 35 ]
Teen violent death rate 5-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	STATE: 67 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 84 NATIONAL: 69	[ 39 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 43 NATIONAL: 38	[ 38 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate -17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	STATE: 235 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 274 NATIONAL: 506	[ 14 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 9	[ 38 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	[ 37 ]
Percent of children in poverty	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 21	[ 40 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 26	[ 47 ]

**W O R S E**      **B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

### Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	5,301,400	9%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	1,854,700	9%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	1,749,500	6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	877,600	17%
High school age 15-17 years old	819,600	8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	2,562,000	3%
Black	668,500	4%
Hispanic	1,736,700	7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	104,000	13%
Native American	13,500	-1%

### Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994

STATE: 71% NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993

STATE: 22% NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994

STATE: 42% NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

STATE: 42% NATIONAL: 41%

### Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993

STATE: \$32,100 NATIONAL: \$35,800

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995

STATE: 48% NATIONAL: 65%

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994

STATE: 5% NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993

STATE: 85% NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993

STATE: 10% NATIONAL: 9%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993

STATE: 32% NATIONAL: 32%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [ 37 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.2	[ 25 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	9.8	10.6	7.5	8.4	[ 16 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0	[ 31 ]
Teen violent death rate 9 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	80	63	74	69	[ 31 ]
Teen birth rate 17 (births per 1,000 females)	46	31	51	38	[ 47 ]
Female violent crime arrest rate 137 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	177	305	420	506	[ 33 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	16	11	12	9	[ 45 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	13	11	11	10	[ 37 ]
Percent of children in poverty	23	21	25	21	[ 43 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18	22	23	26	[ 13 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

### Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

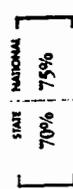
	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	671,900	7%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	217,500	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	216,700	-4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	119,900	13%
High school age 15-17 years old	117,900	30%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

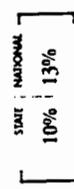
	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	588,900	4%
Black	4,000	5%
Hispanic	38,200	8%
Asian and Pacific Islander	13,500	17%
Native American	11,000	8%

### Health and Education

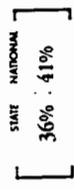
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994



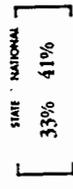
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993



Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994

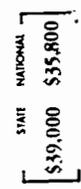


Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

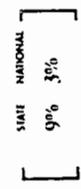


### Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993



Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994



Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993



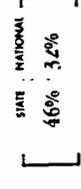
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995



Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993



Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993



### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.7	6.8	5.9	7.2	[ 12 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	9.6	10.6	6.0	8.4	[ 2 ]
Child death rate (Child death rate deaths per 100,000 children)	35	34	33	30	[ 38 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	65	63	67	69	[ 24 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	27	31	26	38	[ 12 ]
Female violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	263	305	375	506	[ 24 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	10	11	7	9	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	9	11	6	10	[ 4 ]
Percent of children in poverty	14	21	12	21	[ 3 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	15	22	16	26	[ 1 ]

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994   Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992   Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	145,600 1%	White	140,200 0%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	46,400 -8%	Black	700 0%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	50,600 3%	Hispanic	1,100 0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	25,200 15%	Asian and Pacific Islander	1,100 10%
High school age 15-17 years old	23,400 6%	Native American	500 0%

**Income and Poverty**

Income		Poverty	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$39,000	State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	80%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	4%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	48%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 88% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 6% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: N.A. NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: N.A. NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



VT

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1993 figures</small>
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	5				STATE: 6.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	5.7 7.2	[ 10 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		21			STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.7 8.4	[ 5 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)		32			STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 34	33 30	[ 38 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)		12			STATE: 67 NATIONAL: 63	59 69	[ 17 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)		11			STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 31	17 38	[ 2 ]
Violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)		20			STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 305	41 506	[ 1 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19			33		STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	6 9	[ 7 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19			36		STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	7 10	[ 10 ]
Percent of children in poverty			24		STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	13 21	[ 4 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		5			STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	22 26	[ 9 ]

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 1,603,000 | % CHANGE: 6%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 562,100 | % CHANGE: 5%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 530,600 | % CHANGE: 6%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 260,700 | % CHANGE: 12%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 249,700 | % CHANGE: 4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White  
 NUMBER: 1,100,500 | % CHANGE: 2%

Black  
 NUMBER: 357,500 | % CHANGE: 5%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 52,900 | % CHANGE: 12%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 49,400 | % CHANGE: 12%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 3,200 | % CHANGE: -3%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 81% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 13% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: 43% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 40% | NATIONAL: 41%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$40,400 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 2% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 5% | NATIONAL: 9%

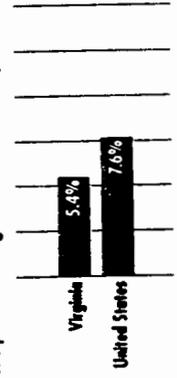
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 62% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 79% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 34% | NATIONAL: 32%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [ 18 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Trend Data**

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	1	1	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.3 7.2	[ 28 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993	23	23	STATE: 11.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.7 8.4	[ 32 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993	7	7	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 34	28 30	[ 16 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993	6	6	STATE: 53 NATIONAL: 63	56 69	[ 13 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	11	11	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 31	31 38	[ 22 ]
Female violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	62	62	STATE: 150 NATIONAL: 305	243 506	[ 11 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	42	42	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	7 9	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993	20	20	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	8 10	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993	13	13	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	13 21	[ 4 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	10	10	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 22	22 26	[ 9 ]

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

kids count 1995 **259**

**258**

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

Number of Children in 1994   Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992   Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,407,600   11%	White	1,106,100   6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	473,700   6%	Black	52,000   6%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	475,200   9%	Hispanic	97,200   12%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	238,400   23%	Asian and Pacific Islander	71,700   15%
High school age 15-17 years old	220,300   18%	Native American	28,800   7%

**Income and Poverty**

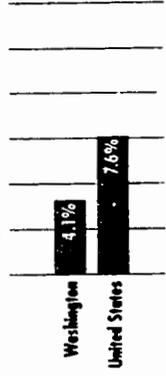
Income and Poverty		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$40,900   \$45,800	77%	65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	4%   3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	80%   85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	3%   9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	34%   32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 74%   NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 9%   NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 41%   NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: N.A.   NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank Order: WA, ME, VT, UT, NE, MN, VA, WI, HI, CT, MA, SD, KS, WY, MT, VA, NJ, OR, DE, RI, PA, ID, OH, CO, AK, IN, NV, MI, MD, OK, CA, IL, MO, KY, TX, NY, NC, AR, AZ, NM, GA, TN, WV, SC, AL, FL, MS, LA, DC

**WA**

**Washington**

National Composite Rank [ 9 ]

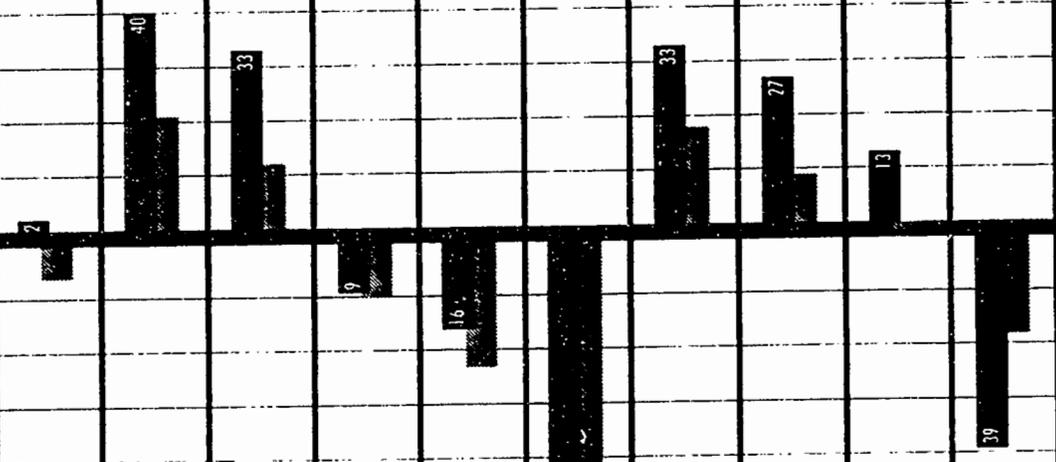
**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	STATE: 5.3 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 5.2 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 3 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE: 10.7 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 8.4	[ 4 ]
Child death rate 14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	STATE: 36 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 30	[ 5 ]
Teen violent death rate 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	STATE: 58 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 63 NATIONAL: 69	[ 20 ]
Teen birth rate 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 38	[ 17 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 17-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	STATE: 166 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 413 NATIONAL: 506	[ 31 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 9	[ 7 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	[ 10 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 26	[ 24 ]

**W O R S E**      **B E T T E R**

0.00%



### Demographic Change

#### Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 429,400 | % CHANGE: -4%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 129,800 | % CHANGE: -1%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 136,800 | % CHANGE: -10%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 78,900 | % CHANGE: -2%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 83,900 | % CHANGE: 2%

#### Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White  
 NUMBER: 416,600 | % CHANGE: -2%

Black  
 NUMBER: 16,000 | % CHANGE: -2%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 2,600 | % CHANGE: 0%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 2,200 | % CHANGE: 5%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 500 | % CHANGE: -17%

### Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 66% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 14% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: 42% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 46% | NATIONAL: 41%

### Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$26,900 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 9% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 14% | NATIONAL: 9%

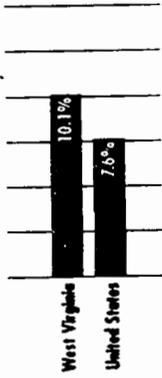
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 55% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 90% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 26% | NATIONAL: 32%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



# West Virginia

WV

National Composite Rank [ 45 ]

## Trend Data

## Percent Change 1985 to 1993

National Rank \*  
based on 1993 figures

### W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	STATE: 3 NATIONAL: 4	STATE: 6.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.2 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 27 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE: 20	STATE: 10.7 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 8.6 NATIONAL: 8.4	[ 29 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	STATE: 7	STATE: 2.9 NATIONAL: 3.4	STATE: 3.1 NATIONAL: 3.0	[ 31 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	STATE: 4	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 6.3	STATE: 6.7 NATIONAL: 6.9	[ 24 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	STATE: 3	STATE: 3.2 NATIONAL: 3.1	STATE: 3.3 NATIONAL: 3.8	[ 24 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 1-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	STATE: 35	STATE: 5.4 NATIONAL: 30.5	STATE: 7.3 NATIONAL: 50.6	[ 3 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	STATE: 0	STATE: 1.3 NATIONAL: 1.1	STATE: 1.3 NATIONAL: 9	[ 50 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	STATE: 0	STATE: 1.8 NATIONAL: 1.1	STATE: 1.8 NATIONAL: 1.0	[ 51 ]
Percent of children in poverty	STATE: 6	STATE: 3.1 NATIONAL: 2.1	STATE: 2.9 NATIONAL: 2.1	[ 48 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE: 50	STATE: 1.6 NATIONAL: 2.2	STATE: 2.4 NATIONAL: 2.6	[ 19 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 137. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

**Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994**

All children under age 18  
 NUMBER: 1,346,300 | % CHANGE: 4%

Preschool age 0-5 years old  
 NUMBER: 424,100 | % CHANGE: -8%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old  
 NUMBER: 461,700 | % CHANGE: 3%

Middle school age 12-14 years old  
 NUMBER: 237,800 | % CHANGE: 16%

High school age 15-17 years old  
 NUMBER: 222,900 | % CHANGE: 12%

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992**

White  
 NUMBER: 1,142,500 | % CHANGE: 2%

Black  
 NUMBER: 102,600 | % CHANGE: 5%

Hispanic  
 NUMBER: 42,000 | % CHANGE: 6%

Asian and Pacific Islander  
 NUMBER: 26,100 | % CHANGE: 15%

Native American  
 NUMBER: 15,100 | % CHANGE: 6%

**Income and Poverty**

Median income of families with children in 1993  
 STATE: \$41,700 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994  
 STATE: 7% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993  
 STATE: 4% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995  
 STATE: 73% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993  
 STATE: 81% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993  
 STATE: 44% | NATIONAL: 32%

**Health and Education**

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994  
 STATE: 76% | NATIONAL: 75%

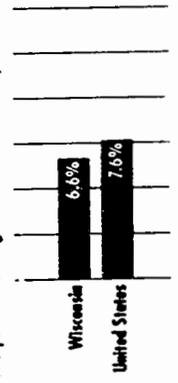
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993  
 STATE: 7% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994  
 STATE: 29% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992  
 STATE: 28% | NATIONAL: 41%

**Children in Working-Poor Families**

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [ 10 ]

**Trend Data** National Rank

*National Rank is based on 1993 figures*

**Percent Change 1985 to 1993**

**W O R S E**      **B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	15	15	5.3	6.1	6.8	7.2	[ 16 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	13	13	9.1	7.9	10.6	8.4	[ 19 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	14	14	28	24	34	30	[ 5 ]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	18	18	55	65	65	69	[ 23 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	9	9	22	24	31	38	[ 8 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	76	76	235	413	305	506	[ 31 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	38	38	8	5	11	9	[ 2 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	27	27	9	7	11	10	[ 10 ]
Percent of children in poverty	13	13	16	14	21	21	[ 10 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	20	20	20	24	22	26	[ 19 ]

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

### Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994   Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992   Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	137,400 1%	White	121,700 1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	40,100 -7%	Black	1,100 -8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	46,800 -4%	Hispanic	10,500 1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	26,000 16%	Asian and Pacific Islander	800 0%
High school age 15-17 years old	24,500 16%	Native American	3,800 6%

### Income and Poverty

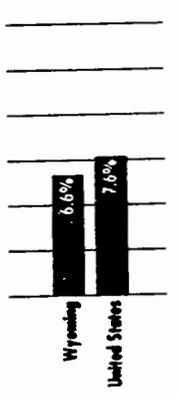
Median income of families with children in 1993		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$37,400	\$35,800	61%	65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7% 3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	30% 85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	4% 9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	45% 32%

### Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 78% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 12% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 32% NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 30% NATIONAL: 41%

### Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [ 16 ]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1993 figures</small>
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth weight babies	3				STATE: 7.1 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.3 7.2	[ 28 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		35			STATE: 12.2 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.9 8.4	[ 19 ]
Child death rate (4 deaths per 100,000 children)		44			STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 34	25 30	[ 11 ]
Teen violent death rate (5-19 deaths per 100,000 teens)		13			STATE: 100 NATIONAL: 63	87 69	[ 41 ]
Teen birth rate (15-17 births per 1,000 females)		1			STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 31	27 38	[ 14 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (17 arrests per 100,000 youths)	57				STATE: 69 NATIONAL: 305	108 506	[ 5 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		11			STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	8 9	[ 21 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		18			STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	9 10	[ 22 ]
Percent of children in poverty		13			STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	13 21	[ 4 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	40				STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 22	21 26	[ 7 ]

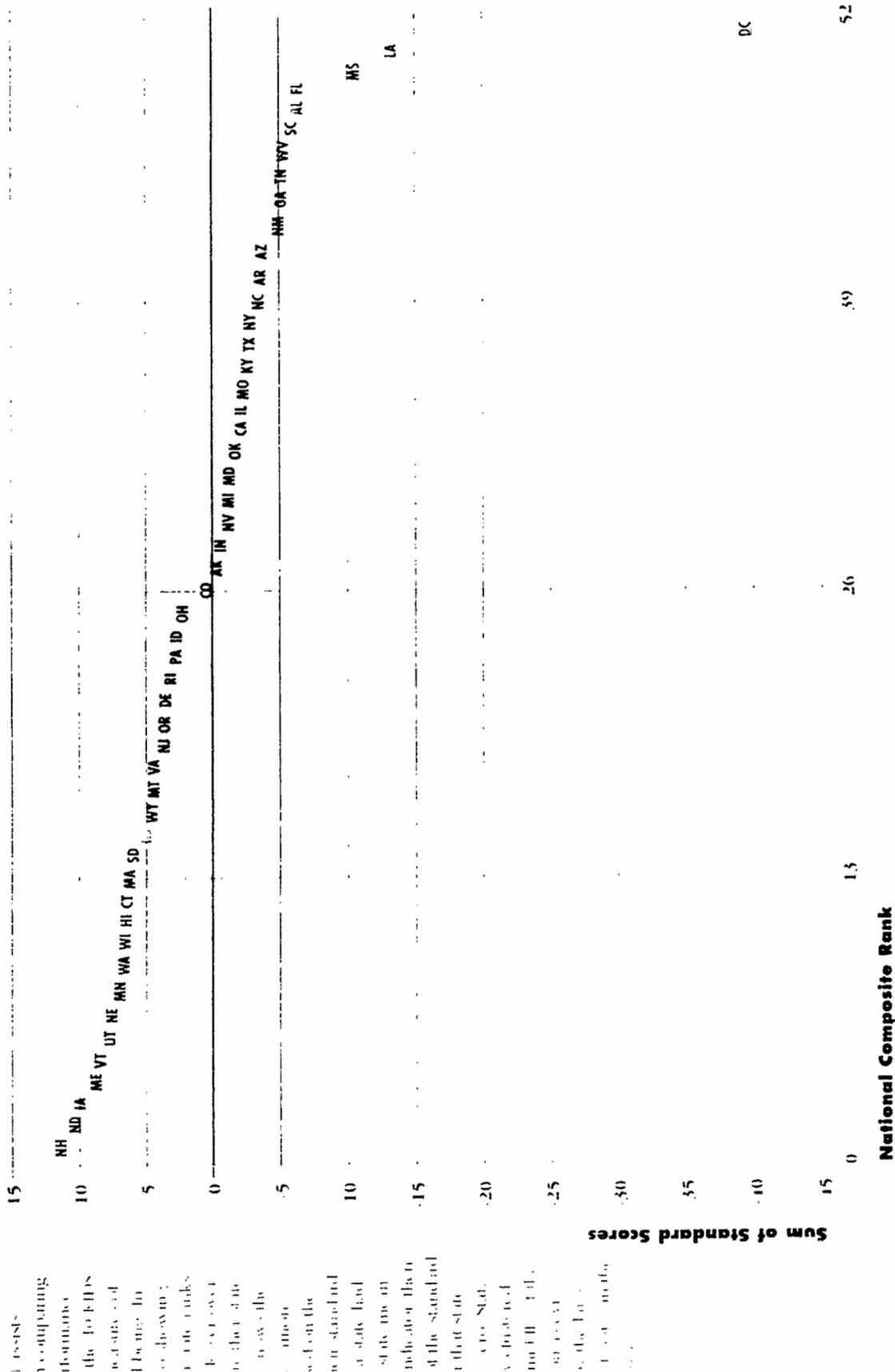
\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterened bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

# appendices



# Appendix 1

## COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings



Sum of Standard Scores

This set of tables lists the states in rank order for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators based on the most recent data available. This set of tables allows the reader to easily compare the relative performance of states on each individual measure. The highest best rank is one (1); the lowest worst rank is fifty-one (51). Whenever there is a tie of two or more states, each state is assigned the same higher better rank.

Percent low birth-weight babies  
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	4.9	27	West Virginia	7.2
2	New Hampshire	5.0	28	New Mexico	7.3
3	Oregon	5.2	28	Virginia	7.3
3	Washington	5.2	28	Wyoming	7.3
5	Idaho	5.3	31	Nevada	7.4
5	North Dakota	5.3	31	Pennsylvania	7.4
7	Maine	5.4	33	Florida	7.5
8	Minnesota	5.5	33	Missouri	7.5
8	South Dakota	5.5	33	Ohio	7.5
10	Iowa	5.7	36	Michigan	7.6
10	Vermont	5.7	36	New Jersey	7.6
12	Nebraska	5.9	38	New York	7.7
12	Utah	5.9	39	Delaware	7.8
14	California	6.0	40	Illinois	8.1
14	Montana	6.0	41	Arkansas	8.2
16	Wisconsin	6.1	42	Colorado	8.4
17	Massachusetts	6.2	43	Maryland	8.5
18	Rhode Island	6.5	44	North Carolina	8.6
19	Kansas	6.6	45	Alabama	8.7
20	Arizona	6.7	45	Georgia	8.7
20	Oklahoma	6.7	47	Tennessee	8.8
22	Hawaii	6.8	48	Louisiana	9.3
23	Connecticut	6.9	48	South Carolina	9.3
24	Indiana	7.0	50	Mississippi	10.1
25	Kentucky	7.1	51	District of Columbia	14.6
25	Texas	7.1			

Infant mortality rate  
(deaths per 1,000 live births)  
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	5.6	26	New Mexico	8.4
2	Utah	6.0	26	New York	8.4
3	Massachusetts	6.2	29	Florida	8.6
4	Washington	6.4	29	Pennsylvania	8.6
5	Nevada	6.7	29	West Virginia	8.6
5	Vermont	6.7	32	Virginia	8.7
7	California	6.8	33	Delaware	8.8
7	Maine	6.8	33	Kansas	8.8
9	Iowa	6.9	33	Oklahoma	8.8
10	Connecticut	7.1	36	Nebraska	9.1
11	Hawaii	7.2	37	Indiana	9.2
11	Idaho	7.2	37	Ohio	9.2
11	Oregon	7.2	39	Tennessee	9.4
14	Rhode Island	7.3	40	Michigan	9.5
15	Montana	7.4	40	South Dakota	9.5
16	Minnesota	7.5	42	Maryland	9.8
16	Texas	7.5	43	Illinois	9.9
18	Arizona	7.6	44	Arkansas	10.0
19	Colorado	7.9	45	South Carolina	10.1
19	North Dakota	7.9	46	Alabama	10.3
19	Wisconsin	7.9	47	Georgia	10.4
19	Wyoming	7.9	48	North Carolina	10.5
23	Alaska	8.2	49	Louisiana	10.8
23	Kentucky	8.2	50	Mississippi	11.5
25	New Jersey	8.3	51	District of Columbia	17.4
26	Missouri	8.4			

# Rank Order by Indicator

rate  
deaths per 100,000 children)

Rate	Rank	State	Rate
Hampshire 13	23	Maryland	29
achusetts 21	23	North Carolina	29
ili 22	23	Oregon	29
esote 23	30	Nebraska	30
24	31	Michigan	31
24	31	Nevada	31
24	31	Texas	31
24	31	West Virginia	31
24	35	Idaho	32
24	35	Missouri	32
25	35	Tennessee	32
25	38	Utah	33
26	38	Vermont	33
26	40	Florida	34
27	40	Georgia	34
28	42	New Mexico	35
28	42	South Carolina	35
28	44	Oklahoma	36
28	45	Arizona	37
28	46	Alabama	40
28	46	Arkansas	40
28	48	Louisiana	41
29	48	Mississippi	41
29	50	Alaska	46
29	51	District of Columbia	57

Teen violent death rate  
Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)  
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	34	27	Maryland	69
2	New Hampshire	36	28	Colorado	73
2	Rhode Island	36	28	Kansas	73
4	Massachusetts	39	28	South Carolina	73
5	New Jersey	40	31	California	74
6	Minnesota	45	31	Texas	74
7	Delaware	47	33	Georgia	76
8	Pennsylvania	50	33	North Carolina	76
9	North Dakota	51	35	Idaho	78
10	New York	53	36	Illinois	79
11	Connecticut	54	36	Kentucky	79
11	Nebraska	54	38	South Dakota	83
13	Ohio	56	39	Tennessee	84
13	Virginia	56	40	Oklahoma	86
15	Iowa	57	41	Arizona	87
15	Nevada	57	41	Wyoming	87
17	Indiana	59	43	Arkansas	89
17	Vermont	59	44	New Mexico	90
19	Oregon	60	45	Alabama	92
20	Maine	63	46	Missouri	97
20	Washington	63	47	Alaska	98
22	Florida	64	48	Montana	105
23	Wisconsin	65	49	Mississippi	109
24	Michigan	67	50	Louisiana	113
24	Utah	67	51	District of Columbia	393
24	West Virginia	67			

Teen birth rate  
Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)  
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	15	27	Idaho	34
2	Vermont	17	27	Maryland	34
3	North Dakota	18	27	Rhode Island	34
4	Maine	20	30	Colorado	35
4	Minnesota	20	30	Ohio	35
6	Iowa	23	32	Missouri	37
6	Nebraska	23	33	Delaware	39
8	Massachusetts	24	34	Kentucky	40
8	Wisconsin	24	34	Oklahoma	40
10	New Jersey	25	36	Illinois	41
10	South Dakota	25	37	Florida	42
12	Connecticut	26	38	North Carolina	43
12	Utah	26	38	Tennessee	43
14	Montana	27	40	South Carolina	44
14	Wyoming	27	41	Nevada	45
16	Pennsylvania	28	42	Arkansas	46
17	Idaho	29	42	California	46
17	Washington	29	44	Alabama	48
19	Hawaii	30	45	Georgia	49
19	New York	30	46	Arizona	50
19	Oregon	30	47	Texas	51
22	Kansas	31	48	Louisiana	53
22	Virginia	31	49	New Mexico	54
24	Alaska	33	50	Mississippi	58
24	Michigan	33	51	District of Columbia	102
24	West Virginia	33			

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate  
Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)  
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	41	27	New Mexico	385
2	North Dakota	72	28	Georgia	392
3	West Virginia	73	29	Nevada	393
4	Montana	81	29	Ohio	393
5	Wyoming	108	31	Washington	413
6	New Hampshire	117	31	Wisconsin	413
7	Maine	119	33	Texas	420
8	Nebraska	152	34	Michigan	422
9	South Dakota	201	35	Illinois	423
10	Iowa	220	36	North Carolina	429
11	Virginia	243	37	Indiana	474
12	Alabama	246	38	Arizona	522
13	Hawaii	255	39	Colorado	524
14	Tennessee	274	39	Pennsylvania	524
15	Mississippi	286	41	Missouri	535
16	Arkansas	292	42	Connecticut	547
16	Idaho	292	43	Rhode Island	562
18	Alaska	315	44	Louisiana	563
19	South Carolina	323	45	Massachusetts	586
20	Minnesota	339	46	California	641
21	Oklahoma	345	47	Maryland	681
22	Oregon	346	48	New Jersey	720
23	Kentucky	372	49	Florida	783
24	Utah	375	50	New York	1,061
25	Kansas	377	51	District of Columbia	1,548
26	Delaware	383			

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts  
Ages 16-19  
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	4	27	Illinois	9
2	Hawaii	5	27	Michigan	9
2	Iowa	5	27	Mississippi	9
2	Maine	5	27	New Hampshire	9
2	North Dakota	5	31	Colorado	10
2	Wisconsin	5	31	Georgia	10
7	Kansas	6	31	Indiana	10
7	Massachusetts	6	31	Missouri	10
7	Minnesota	6	31	New Mexico	10
7	Nebraska	6	31	Oklahoma	10
7	New Jersey	6	31	Oregon	10
7	Ohio	6	38	Arizona	11
7	Vermont	6	38	California	11
7	Washington	6	38	District of Columbia	11
15	Alaska	7			
15	Delaware	7	38	Kentucky	11
15	Montana	7	38	North Carolina	11
15	South Dakota	7	38	South Carolina	11
15	Utah	7	38	Tennessee	11
15	Virginia	7	45	Alabama	12
21	Arkansas	8	45	Florida	12
21	Maryland	8	45	Idaho	12
21	New York	8	45	Nevada	12
21	Pennsylvania	8	45	Texas	12
21	Rhode Island	8	50	Louisiana	13
21	Wyoming	8	50	West Virginia	13

284

## Rank Order by Indicator

Children not attending school and not working

State	Rank	Rate
Alaska	5	10
Alabama	5	10
Arizona	5	10
Arkansas	6	10
California	6	10
Colorado	6	10
Connecticut	6	10
Delaware	6	10
District of Columbia	6	10
Florida	6	10
Georgia	6	10
Idaho	6	10
Illinois	6	10
Indiana	6	10
Iowa	6	10
Kansas	6	10
Kentucky	6	10
Louisiana	6	10
Maine	6	10
Maryland	6	10
Massachusetts	6	10
Michigan	6	10
Minnesota	6	10
Mississippi	6	10
Missouri	6	10
Montana	6	10
Nebraska	6	10
Nevada	6	10
New Hampshire	6	10
New Jersey	6	10
New Mexico	6	10
New York	6	10
North Carolina	6	10
North Dakota	6	10
Ohio	6	10
Oklahoma	6	10
Oregon	6	10
Pennsylvania	6	10
Rhode Island	6	10
South Carolina	6	10
South Dakota	6	10
Texas	6	10
Vermont	6	10
Virginia	6	10
Washington	6	10
West Virginia	6	10
Wisconsin	6	10
Wyoming	6	10

Percent of children in poverty 1993

Rank	State	Rate
1	Delaware	11
1	New Hampshire	11
3	Utah	12
4	Alaska	13
4	Iowa	13
4	Nebraska	13
4	Vermont	13
4	Virginia	13
4	Wyoming	13
10	Washington	14
10	Wisconsin	14
12	Colorado	15
12	Hawaii	15
12	Maryland	15
12	New Jersey	15
12	North Dakota	15
12	Oregon	15
18	Kansas	16
18	Massachusetts	16
18	Nevada	16
21	Connecticut	17
21	Pennsylvania	17
21	Rhode Island	17
21	South Dakota	17
28	Idaho	18
28	Minnesota	18

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1993

Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	16
2	Idaho	17
3	Nebraska	19
3	North Dakota	19
5	Iowa	20
5	South Dakota	20
7	Kansas	21
7	Wyoming	21
9	New Hampshire	22
9	Pennsylvania	22
9	Vermont	22
9	Virginia	22
13	Arkansas	23
13	Hawaii	23
13	New Jersey	23
13	Oklahoma	23
13	Oregon	23
13	Texas	23
19	Connecticut	24
19	Kentucky	24
19	Maine	24
19	West Virginia	24
19	Wisconsin	24
24	Colorado	25
24	Montana	25
24	New Mexico	25

This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators for the years between the base year and the most recent year of data and, where possible, the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's national rank by indicator for each year.

**USA**

**Indicators**

Indicator	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2				
	N.A.		788,482 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4			
	N.A.		33,466 deaths									
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	30			
	N.A.		15,724 deaths									
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	63	68	66	69	71	71	67	69				
	N.A.		11,897 deaths									
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38			
	N.A.		199,535 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483	506			
	N.A.											
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	11	10	10	11	10	10	9	9				
	N.A.											
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	N.A.											
Percent of children in poverty	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21			
	N.A.											
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26			
	N.A.											

# 11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	Alaska											Arizona											Arkansas											California																			
Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993									
Births	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	8.0	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0									
Deaths	46	45	43	45	46	46	44	45	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	19	18	19	20	20	20	20	19	20	45	40	39	46	45	44	42	41	41	16	17	17	15	17	14	13	14	14									
Rate	13.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	9.2	10.5	8.9	8.6	8.2	17	15	20	25	20	23	23	23	18	11.6	10.3	10.3	10.7	10.2	9.2	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.5	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.8									
Rate	49	47	46	48	46	46	49	46	30	33	34	44	20	42	26	26	23	40	28	33	35	34	28	40	46	44	13	7	14	12	12	9	12	8	7	4,001	4,001	4,001	4,001	4,001	4,001	4,001	4,001	4,001									
Rate	42	37	36	35	39	38	35	40	56	48	53	46	46	41	30	36	46	43	45	40	39	45	38	44	38	40	33	32	32	31	31	30	29	27	29	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,973									
Rate	45	37	35	33	48	48	43	46	51	51	51	51	50	49	22	44	50	45	48	43	42	49	44	50	47	46	28	19	17	16	15	26	20	19	23	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,973									
Rate	85	88	74	75	102	92	88	92	105	119	85	98	154	97	113	110	98	81	75	88	84	95	81	95	92	89	69	76	71	72	79	72	81	72	74	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473									
Rate	44	46	28	30	48	43	44	45	51	51	43	48	50	43	50	49	47	46	27	46	41	47	39	46	46	43	31	30	26	23	37	21	36	29	31	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473									
Rate	41	42	43	48	47	48	47	48	26	27	29	29	31	31	35	34	33	46	44	45	46	48	50	50	47	46	31	31	33	36	40	45	47	46	46	26,352	26,352	26,352	26,352	26,352	26,352	26,352	26,352	26,352									
Rate	44	43	42	47	42	41	43	44	21	25	27	24	24	21	25	27	24	47	47	49	49	47	48	44	43	42	30	31	33	33	34	38	46	41	42	26,352	26,352	26,352	26,352	26,352	26,352	26,352	26,352	26,352									
Rate	96	88	117	137	176	190	210	246	209	217	165	184	199	212	214	251	315	95	100	108	118	150	200	249	275	292	402	415	431	482	565	625	645	636	641	402	415	431	482	565	625	645	636	641									
Rate	10	8	11	11	12	11	11	12	26	26	17	18	15	15	13	14	18	9	11	11	12	13	14	16	17	16	45	45	45	45	47	47	47	46	46	N.A.																	
Rate	14	14	16	16	14	13	12	12	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	17	16	15	15	15	15	16	13	11	13	11	11	13	13	11	8	7	8	11	11	12	13	14	13	13	12	11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Rate	42	46	51	51	47	44	42	45	25	16	17	14	13	13	16	19	15	51	50	49	49	49	49	51	49	38	38	30	31	38	38	32	16	11	21	30	30	36	38	46	43	44	42	38	N.A.								
Rate	14	13	14	13	12	11	10	10	13	12	11	11	11	10	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	13	14	12	11	14	12	11	13	13	13	11	11	11	12	11	11	10	11	11	12	12	11	N.A.								
Rate	44	42	46	44	40	32	25	26	38	35	32	37	35	24	32	41	45	24	35	40	41	43	43	47	41	37	43	35	32	44	44	43	32	30	37	35	30	32	30	35	34	42	41	37	N.A.								
Rate	32	31	30	29	27	25	24	23	12	13	12	13	14	14	14	14	13	21	21	20	20	21	21	22	22	22	29	28	30	29	28	26	25	24	23	21	21	21	20	20	21	22	23	24	N.A.								
Rate	50	49	49	49	47	44	39	36	2	4	3	6	12	13	11	9	4	31	31	30	33	36	33	35	34	34	47	46	47	48	47	44	44	39	36	31	31	35	33	32	33	35	37	40	N.A.								
Rate	24	26	26	25	24	25	26	26	22	23	25	26	26	26	27	28	28	22	23	22	21	22	24	25	25	26	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	25	25	25	26	N.A.								
Rate	39	44	42	35	28	31	32	29	30	32	41	42	42	36	41	41	41	30	32	24	17	20	28	31	27	29	25	20	24	22	25	21	18	15	13	37	32	30	34	31	24	31	27	29	N.A.								

Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids Count Indicators

Indicators	Colorado					Connecticut					Delaware							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9
	Rank	42	42	43	40	41	42	42	44	23	24	23	24	24	21	25	24	23
1993 raw data																		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.4	8.4	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.9	10.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.1
	Rank	12	4	26	24	15	23	22	16	21	9	11	17	16	9	8	16	10
1993 raw data																		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	Rate	32	32	32	26	28	26	28	30	23	31	24	27	24	22	24	18	27
	Rank	23	19	17	5	5	10	15	27	16	1	14	2	6	2	3	8	3
1993 raw data																		
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	Rate	46	83	63	66	67	68	71	74	49	50	46	65	59	51	56	49	54
	Rank	24	39	15	15	21	19	25	34	28	7	7	5	12	13	4	11	8
1993 raw data																		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	Rate	27	27	28	29	31	33	35	36	19	19	21	23	25	26	26	26	26
	Rank	23	25	24	24	24	24	26	25	31	5	7	9	9	18	13	11	13
1993 raw data																		
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (ages 10-17)	Rate	305	298	292	331	380	458	489	570	372	375	384	405	417	438	440	504	547
	Rank	41	41	38	39	39	43	41	40	39	43	43	44	43	44	40	39	39
1993 raw data																		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	11	9	9	7	7	8	8	7	5	4
	Rank	10	16	23	24	24	26	23	37	31	17	16	10	9	13	13	9	2
1993 raw data																		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	6	5	4	5	6	7	7	6	5
	Rank	15	30	32	30	22	18	14	16	13	1	1	1	2	5	7	8	4
1993 raw data																		
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	15	16	16	17	19	18	17	16	12	12	10	8	7	8	10	13	17
	Rank	8	15	19	23	30	24	22	19	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	21
1993 raw data																		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	23	24	24	25	26	26	25	26	25	21	20	21	20	22	23	24	24
	Rank	37	39	36	39	42	36	31	32	24	25	16	15	17	9	17	18	23
1993 raw data																		

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	District of Columbia										Florida										Georgia										Hawaii										Idaho												
1986	12.2	13.5	14.3	15.9	15.1	15.4	14.3	14.6	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8	11.6	11.3	10.4	8.8	9.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3
1987	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	40	40	39	39	38	34	33	33	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	45	44	45	23	29	31	28	30	26	23	27	22	11	6	14	8	9	12	13	9	5									
1988	21.1	19.3	23.2	22.9	20.7	21.0	19.6	17.4	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.6	12.7	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.4	11.4	10.3	10.4	8.8	9.3	8.9	7.2	8.3	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.2	10.4	11.3	10.4	8.8	9.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2	25	38	34	16	29	22	24	29	11
1989	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	36	35	38	34	37	32	29	29	29	47	47	48	50	49	50	48	46	47	5	14	13	2	10	3	8	4	11	25	38	34	16	29	22	24	29	11									
1990	33	38	41	41	51	55	60	57	42	41	41	42	38	37	35	32	34	37	40	40	38	36	36	36	31	34	26	28	27	22	30	26	23	25	22	35	33	38	40	38	35	35	37	32									
1991	26	39	45	48	51	51	51	51	43	43	45	48	41	42	39	35	40	34	41	43	40	36	39	43	31	40	7	5	6	2	11	10	5	11	3	30	26	39	44	41	36	39	46	35									
1992	63	67	162	237	208	279	269	393	70	70	72	86	74	76	67	63	64	72	74	75	82	81	74	78	73	76	46	38	49	56	45	51	32	41	34	76	90	90	94	79	85	65	68	78									
1993	15	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	33	20	29	43	29	34	21	22	22	37	26	32	38	39	29	35	31	33	5	2	6	6	4	4	1	5	1	43	46	49	47	37	42	19	27	35									
1994	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	37	37	38	42	45	45	44	42	42	44	43	44	45	50	50	51	48	49	23	22	24	24	24	28	32	35	31	30	24	25	22	26	28	26	30	29	29								
1995	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	38	38	38	41	42	38	37	36	37	46	45	45	46	49	48	47	45	45	15	13	16	12	17	23	25	22	19	17	19	10	16	17	13	19	16	17									
1996	0	993	1,038	1,096	1,257	1,413	1,637	1,494	1,548	480	528	550	592	644	726	757	754	783	145	122	139	176	239	289	285	346	392	189	208	214	223	220	223	248	241	255	214	226	218	248	299	347	352	323	292								
1997	13	15	15	15	13	11	11	11	15	14	14	13	14	13	12	12	12	14	14	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	5	5	6	7	7	7	6	6	5	11	11	10	10	11	11	12	11	12									
1998	37	49	49	49	49	44	37	38	45	42	46	38	46	43	39	42	45	43	42	38	34	35	32	36	32	31	1	3	6	9	8	7	6	6	2	30	30	23	24	28	32	39	37	45									
1999	14	13	13	13	14	14	13	12	11	10	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	13	12	12	11	11	12	11	11	9	11	10	9	9	9	10	10	12	10	10	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10									
2000	44	42	44	44	49	47	47	45	24	22	20	21	31	34	32	30	37	38	35	40	37	35	40	32	30	22	24	22	20	21	22	24	23	41	26	15	30	32	30	31	24	23	25	26									
2001	31	30	28	26	27	29	34	37	21	21	20	19	20	20	23	24	25	25	24	23	23	23	24	24	24	23	17	16	16	16	17	17	17	16	15	21	21	20	18	18	17	17	17	18									
2002	49	47	47	44	47	48	50	51	31	31	30	31	32	37	38	39	43	42	42	40	42	41	42	41	39	36	18	15	19	20	23	22	22	19	12	31	31	30	26	25	22	22	23	25									
2003	53	54	55	55	54	56	57	58	25	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	25	26	26	26	26	26	27	29	29	21	21	20	21	21	21	21	22	23	16	16	15	16	17	19	19	18	17									
2004	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	44	39	36	39	42	46	44	44	47	44	47	44	42	42	42	36	41	44	45	25	20	15	17	16	10	8	11	13	4	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	2								

Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids Count Indicators

Indicators	Illinois					Indiana					Iowa								
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.8
	Rank	38	37	37	37	38	37	37	40	40	21	20	21	23	22	21	22	21	24
	1993 raw data	15,365 births										2,172 births							
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.7	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.7	10.7	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.9	11.3	10.1	11.0	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2
	Rank	41	45	42	42	44	44	44	44	43	32	38	30	39	34	32	30	37	37
	1993 raw data	1,880 deaths										769 deaths							
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	Rate	32	32	33	32	34	29	34	29	29	33	34	32	34	33	30	32	29	28
	Rank	23	19	21	24	30	20	35	25	23	28	32	17	30	27	26	27	25	16
	1993 raw data	705 deaths										317 deaths							
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	Rate	52	60	56	67	66	73	74	70	79	63	63	62	69	57	62	76	63	59
	Rank	12	13	16	16	20	24	31	28	36	20	15	14	17	11	15	33	22	17
	1993 raw data	615 deaths										240 deaths							
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	Rate	32	31	33	34	40	40	41	40	41	31	29	29	32	33	35	35	35	34
	Rank	33	31	33	33	34	35	34	34	36	30	29	27	30	27	30	25	29	27
	1993 raw data	9,445 births										4,073 births							
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	Rate	195	229	316	433	413	344	334	376	425	219	240	268	278	319	352	421	448	474
	Rank	25	28	42	44	43	37	25	32	35	29	31	32	33	34	35	37	37	37
	1993 raw data	N.A.										N.A.							
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Rate	9	9	9	9	10	11	10	10	9	11	13	13	13	11	10	10	11	10
	Rank	17	16	17	19	24	32	31	32	27	30	37	38	38	28	26	31	37	31
	1993 raw data	N.A.										N.A.							
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Rate	11	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	12	13	11	10	8	10	10	11	10
	Rank	24	22	25	30	31	34	32	30	26	35	42	32	30	11	24	23	30	26
	1993 raw data	N.A.										N.A.							
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	22	23	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	19	18	15	16	17	19	19	20	19
	Rank	37	38	38	36	36	33	33	33	32	24	23	13	20	23	30	29	30	28
	1993 raw data	N.A.										N.A.							
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	23	24	24	24	25	26	26	26	26	22	23	23	23	23	26	28	29	27
	Rank	37	39	36	34	35	36	36	32	29	30	32	30	27	25	36	44	44	39
	1993 raw data	N.A.										N.A.							

# Tri-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
1987	2 6.4 6.1 6.1 6.2 6.2 6.4 6.6	8.7 8.6 8.7 8.8 9.1 9.2 9.4 9.4 9.3	5.1 5.1 5.4 4.9 4.9 5.1 5.4 5.0 5.4	7.6 7.7 7.8 8.1 8.0 7.8 8.1 8.3 8.5
1988	8 19 19 17 17 19 19 19	49 48 49 49 48 49 49 49 48	5 3 9 4 1 4 7 2 7	41 42 42 45 42 41 41 42 43
1989	9 9.5 8.0 8.8 8.4 8.9 8.7 8.0	11.9 11.9 11.8 11.0 11.4 11.1 10.5 9.4 10.8	9.1 8.8 8.3 7.9 7.4 6.2 6.7 5.6 6.8	11.9 11.7 11.5 11.3 10.3 9.5 9.2 9.8 9.8
1990	20 6 16 18 26 28 33	43 44 45 39 44 47 43 37 49	7 6 4 4 3 1 5 1 7	43 43 41 42 38 31 32 42 42
1991	8 33 34 31 29 34 28 29	45 43 42 35 44 44 38 49 48	102 deaths	738 deaths
1992	9 21 30 15 20 35 21 23	392 deaths	59 deaths	287 deaths
1993	2 71 75 67 73 74 79 73	75 80 78 82 84 115 95 97 113	51 45 49 65 51 60 72 54 63	56 59 64 69 70 77 67 63 69
1985	26 26 31 21 24 31 40 28	26 20 26 34 27 30 24 31 36	9 5 6 12 8 12 27 14 20	16 11 19 17 25 36 21 22 27
1986	40 38 38 38 41 41 43 39 40	48 45 44 45 47 49 51 53 53	22 22 20 22 22 23 24 21 20	29 29 30 32 34 37 35 33 34
1987	41 39 38 36 37 36 36 33 34	49 49 45 46 43 47 47 49 48	10 13 7 7 5 6 7 5 4	28 29 30 30 28 26 25 25 27
1988	123 112 111 85 130 140 258 343 372	272 284 307 350 385 432 483 554 563	81 91 100 101 93 94 107 109 119	516 549 531 509 571 549 670 656 681
1989	13 12 12 7 10 11 18 23 23	36 38 41 42 42 38 40 43 44	7 8 10 9 7 7 7 7 7	48 48 47 46 46 46 46 47 47
1990	7 6 6 6 6 5 6 6	15 14 14 14 13 13 14 14 13	10 10 9 9 8 7 6 5 5	8 10 10 10 10 10 10 8 8
1991	8 6 5 3 4 3 6 7	45 42 41 41 38 43 49 51 50	25 26 17 19 13 7 6 2 2	10 26 23 24 24 26 31 19 21
1992	8 6 6 6 7 6 6 5	17 18 17 16 14 13 14 14 13	10 9 7 6 7 8 9 7 6	9 9 9 8 9 10 11 11 10
1993	9 4 5 5 7 5 4 1	50 51 50 49 49 43 47 50 50	15 14 10 5 8 12 14 10 4	11 14 20 15 22 24 32 30 26
1987	14 13 13 13 13 14 15 16	28 30 31 32 35 34 33 34 35	15 15 15 15 16 18 19 19 19	13 12 13 13 13 13 15 14 15
1988	6 5 6 6 7 11 14 18	45 47 49 50 51 50 50 50 50	8 8 13 13 20 24 29 28 28	4 2 5 6 6 7 10 9 12
1989	16 16 17 18 20 21 21 21	33 35 26 26 27 27 29 31 32	18 18 19 19 20 20 21 22 24	24 25 26 27 27 28 28 28 26
1990	3 3 5 5 6 8 8 7	37 43 44 42 47 46 49 50 50	11 18 12 8 9 6 8 11 19	43 43 44 44 48 47 48 44 41 29
1991				
1992				
1993				

Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids COUNT Indicators

Indicators	Massachusetts			Michigan			Minnesota		
	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.8	15	5,195 births	6.8	28	10,661 births	4.8	1	3,537 births
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	9.1	7	526 deaths	11.4	37	1,326 deaths	8.8	5	466 deaths
Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children))	25	4	238 deaths	37	36	613 deaths	30	17	225 deaths
Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens))	51	9	135 deaths	69	31	439 deaths	57	17	136 deaths
Teen birth rate (Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females))	17	3	2,363 births	26	21	6,349 births	16	1	1,861 births
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths))	281	39	N.A.	318	42	N.A.	164	18	N.A.
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	8	10	N.A.	9	17	N.A.	5	1	N.A.
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	6	1	N.A.	11	24	N.A.	7	5	N.A.
Percent of children in poverty	14	5	N.A.	23	38	N.A.	15	8	N.A.
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	22	30	N.A.	25	44	N.A.	16	4	N.A.

# 11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	Missouri											Montana											Nebraska											Nevada											
Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993										
Births	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5	5.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4	
Deaths	12.4	13.7	12.3	11.6	12.1	11.4	11.9	11.5	10.2	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.4	10.2	8.5	8.4	10.3	9.6	10.0	8.7	11.3	9.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	9.6	10.1	8.6	9.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.4	9.1	8.5	9.1	9.6	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.2	6.7	6.7	
1 Births	46	50	48	50	50	50	50	50	27	25	31	26	24	26	35	32	33	13	16	12	15	9	17	9	16	14	8	14	12	13	14	7	9	10	12	31	37	27	37	33	32	29	26	31	
1 Deaths	42	42	38	47	45	41	44	41	31	33	36	33	34	33	31	33	32	36	40	34	29	36	28	32	39	28	25	30	35	33	31	32	28	26	30	32	30	31	41	37	36	33	30	31	
2 Births	45	48	40	51	50	49	50	48	21	26	36	26	30	33	25	38	35	32	41	30	8	34	16	27	48	16	4	10	33	26	15	32	15	15	30	23	10	14	45	39	39	33	27	31	
2 Deaths	84	76	80	75	100	99	103	109	68	86	78	72	83	82	90	85	97	94	98	98	83	81	97	72	80	105	61	68	79	74	58	75	56	49	54	73	80	81	79	101	98	94	84	57	
3 Births	42	34	37	30	47	48	48	49	30	45	35	23	41	40	42	43	46	48	48	51	40	39	43	27	41	48	19	19	39	28	12	30	11	8	11	38	33	41	36	48	46	44	42	15	
3 Deaths	50	49	53	58	57	61	59	58	32	31	33	34	37	39	39	38	37	22	21	22	23	22	24	23	25	27	22	19	20	22	23	23	24	23	23	31	32	32	38	41	43	44	42	45	
4 Births	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	33	31	33	32	32	33	32	32	32	10	9	10	9	5	8	5	10	14	10	7	7	7	8	6	7	7	6	30	35	32	36	37	37	37	36	41	
4 Deaths	135	155	171	191	171	161	155	155	446	480	501	513	513	533	558	541	555	77	76	69	50	48	68	88	89	81	84	86	91	104	117	125	114	130	152	257	279	269	278	254	272	307	359	393	
5 Births	15	15	17	19	19	17	16	15	46	46	46	47	45	45	45	42	41	6	5	4	2	1	4	6	5	4	8	7	9	10	9	9	9	8	8	33	37	33	33	33	27	22	22	27	29
5 Deaths	13	13	12	11	10	9	9	9	8	9	10	11	11	10	9	10	10	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	5	4	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	13	14	11	12	14	16	15	13	12	
6 Births	37	38	34	28	26	23	27	27	10	16	23	29	28	26	23	27	31	5	6	2	5	3	4	6	11	15	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	6	7	38	42	31	34	46	51	50	49	45	
6 Deaths	17	16	16	13	13	13	12	11	10	9	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	13	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	12	
7 Births	49	49	49	44	43	45	41	37	15	14	25	37	35	34	23	25	26	15	14	14	15	11	12	12	16	13	1	2	4	5	2	2	1	4	4	38	35	32	30	35	40	42	41	45	
7 Deaths	34	34	34	34	34	34	33	33	20	20	18	18	18	18	18	20	21	19	20	20	22	23	22	21	20	18	18	18	18	18	16	15	14	14	13	14	15	14	14	13	11	14	15	16	
8 Births	51	51	51	50	50	51	49	49	29	27	25	26	25	24	27	30	32	24	27	30	38	41	37	33	30	25	21	23	25	26	20	17	11	9	4	5	8	9	11	6	13	11	14	18	
8 Deaths	26	26	27	28	28	29	30	30	19	21	22	22	22	23	23	26	26	20	21	22	23	24	23	22	23	25	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	19	19	25	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	
9 Births	47	44	48	49	48	49	48	47	15	20	24	22	20	21	18	32	29	18	20	24	27	31	21	13	15	24	9	7	3	5	3	3	2	4	3	44	47	49	42	42	36	36	32	29	
9 Deaths																																													

MULTI-YEAR TRENDS DATA FOR KIDS - IN INDICATORS

Indicators	New Hampshire					New Jersey					New Mexico																		
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	
	Rank	4	6	2	2	5	2	3	7	2	20	25	31	31	34	25	33	27	36	36	34	34	34	27	34	27	34	27	28
	1993 raw data	765 births									8,884 births									2,032 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.3	9.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	10.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	8.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	10.6	9.5	8.1	10.0	8.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	8.4	
	Rank	10	9	2	9	6	5	2	2	1	26	21	19	27	25	25	24	23	25	26	18	3	29	12	25	18	16	26	
	1993 raw data	87 deaths									977 deaths									235 deaths									
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	Rate	23	25	22	25	29	23	19	11	13	29	31	33	33	27	27	25	26	26	50	39	43	42	36	35	37	33	35	
	Rank	1	3	1	4	8	4	1	1	1	11	14	21	26	4	13	10	15	13	50	40	49	48	36	36	46	38	42	
	1993 raw data	29 deaths									383 deaths									133 deaths									
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	Rate	63	66	74	72	65	51	53	36	36	44	43	44	48	41	41	37	40	40	102	111	90	103	101	121	94	78	90	
	Rank	20	18	31	23	19	4	9	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	50	49	49	49	48	50	44	38	44	
	1993 raw data	25 deaths									196 deaths									111 deaths									
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	Rate	16	16	18	17	18	17	17	15	15	21	21	23	24	26	24	26	24	25	42	43	44	44	44	47	47	50	51	54
	Rank	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	8	9	13	12	14	8	11	8	10	43	45	45	43	43	42	44	44	49	
	1993 raw data	302 births									3,572 births									1,958 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	Rate	75	78	75	70	65	62	79	103	117	646	586	538	530	588	674	710	720	720	258	272	278	292	327	344	357	359	385	
	Rank	5	6	6	5	5	2	4	6	6	50	49	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	34	35	34	36	35	33	33	33	27	
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Rate	11	12	11	11	11	9	8	8	9	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	6	12	11	11	10	9	9	10	10	10	
	Rank	30	36	31	29	28	22	16	19	27	7	8	10	9	13	7	9	11	7	35	30	31	24	19	22	31	32	31	
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Rate	7	6	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	8	7	7	8	8	9	8	8	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	12	
	Rank	5	2	2	5	8	7	12	13	13	11	9	10	10	11	12	14	16	13	45	44	42	41	35	34	32	30	45	
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	8	6	5	5	6	7	9	10	11	16	15	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	78	77	77	77	78	79	78	79	27	
	Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	6	6	7	7	14	12	45	45	45	45	47	49	48	47	46	
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	17	16	16	16	19	19	20	20	22	20	20	20	21	21	21	22	23	23	20	22	23	24	24	24	24	23	25	
	Rank	9	3	3	3	2	6	4	5	5	9	18	16	15	13	16	10	13	15	18	27	30	34	31	28	18	15	24	
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.									

# 11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	North Carolina											North Dakota											Ohio											Oklahoma											
1987	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7		
1988	38	40	38	37	39	38	38	43	44	43	43	43	42	44	43	44	2	2	2	2	4	11	2	3	5	24	24	22	28	27	26	35	34	33	21	22	23	22	21	21	21	21	21	20	
1989	39	37	39	32	34	29	26	42	41	46	49	42	43	45	43	48	2	1	9	33	6	11	18	19	19	23	30	18	25	31	36	34	37	37	32	29	22	19	12	28	37	29	33		
1990	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.6	9.4	8.8	8.4	11.8	11.5	11.9	12.5	11.3	10.6	10.8	10.0	10.5	8.5	8.4	8.7	10.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9	10.3	10.6	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.2	10.9	10.4	9.6	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.8		
1991	29	30	30	29	30	27	28	36	37	37	39	38	31	36	34	29	29	31	41	30	32	31	23	26	24	30	29	33	31	29	29	27	24	28	42	34	33	35	35	36	34	31	36		
1992	10	11	11	20	22	19	16	32	38	37	42	41	30	43	40	23	11	14	45	11	22	30	5	15	5	17	7	21	16	8	20	13	8	16	43	32	21	33	33	39	35	31	44		
1993	54	59	53	61	62	56	53	70	72	67	69	69	72	72	72	76	54	35	63	73	45	69	60	46	51	51	52	57	53	53	55	55	54	56	79	73	69	70	88	83	87	78	86		
1994	9	7	9	14	15	16	10	33	22	21	17	24	21	27	29	33	14	1	15	27	4	20	14	7	9	9	8	11	4	9	8	10	14	13	44	25	24	20	44	41	40	38	45		
1995	23	25	27	28	29	29	30	36	35	37	40	44	45	46	44	43	17	16	15	16	16	16	18	18	18	29	28	29	31	34	34	36	35	35	42	39	38	39	39	39	42	41	40		
1996	13	15	16	16	16	16	19	37	36	37	39	40	38	39	38	38	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	28	27	27	28	28	29	30	29	30	43	41	38	38	33	33	35	35	34		
1997	1	693	749	838	909	943	1,029	1,061	173	187	211	240	289	338	379	405	429	52	53	47	49	58	63	59	64	72	184	205	222	241	263	284	320	352	393	165	184	208	238	285	318	339	340	365	
1998	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	21	22	24	27	32	32	36	35	36	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	23	24	28	28	28	23	23	26	29	19	21	23	26	30	30	27	22	21		
1999	10	9	9	8	9	8	8	13	13	13	13	14	13	12	11	5	4	3	2	3	3	4	5	5	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	11	11	12	13	13	13	12	11	10			
2000	23	19	19	13	23	19	21	38	37	38	38	38	47	44	42	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	7	13	10	9	8	7	9	6	7	30	30	36	38	38	39	36	27	31		
2001	1	10	9	9	10	9	10	11	10	10	9	9	10	10	11	10	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	6	6	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	12	12	13	14	13	13	13	12	11	10	
2002	25	21	22	18	23	16	26	24	22	25	21	22	24	23	30	26	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	4	15	22	20	21	22	18	14	13	13	35	35	42	46	44	43	42	30	26		
2003	3	23	22	21	22	23	23	25	21	19	19	18	18	19	19	20	16	16	16	16	15	16	15	15	15	19	20	19	18	18	18	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	20	21	22	22	23		
2004	3	40	38	36	37	38	37	43	31	26	28	26	25	24	29	28	31	14	15	19	20	15	20	18	14	12	24	27	28	26	25	24	22	26	28	24	27	35	36	32	33	35	34	36	
2005	7	27	28	28	28	28	29	29	21	21	22	23	25	25	24	25	26	13	14	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20	20	22	23	23	23	24	25	20	22	23	23	22	22	22	22	23	23
2006	8	49	50	49	48	44	44	45	25	20	24	27	25	21	28	27	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	18	16	15	22	25	21	18	23	24	18	27	30	27	28	17	13	15	13	

Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids Count Indicators

Indicators	Oregon		Pennsylvania		Rhode Island	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1993 raw data	2,179 babies	1993 raw data	11,828 babies	1993 raw data	895 babies
	Rate	5.1	Rate	6.6	Rate	6.3
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1993 raw data	218 deaths	1993 raw data	1,375 deaths	1993 raw data	102 deaths
	Rate	9.9	Rate	11.0	Rate	8.2
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	1993 raw data	174 deaths	1993 raw data	574 deaths	1993 raw data	44 deaths
	Rate	29	Rate	31	Rate	24
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1993 raw data	123 deaths	1993 raw data	379 deaths	1993 raw data	21 deaths
	Rate	73	Rate	46	Rate	39
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	1993 raw data	1,843 births	1993 raw data	6,303 births	1993 raw data	572 births
	Rate	23	Rate	25	Rate	21
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1993 raw data	N.A.	1993 raw data	N.A.	1993 raw data	N.A.
	Rate	234	Rate	388	Rate	301
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	1993 raw data	N.A.	1993 raw data	N.A.	1993 raw data	N.A.
	Rate	9	Rate	7	Rate	15
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	1993 raw data	N.A.	1993 raw data	N.A.	1993 raw data	N.A.
	Rate	11	Rate	11	Rate	10
Percent of children in poverty	1993 raw data	N.A.	1993 raw data	N.A.	1993 raw data	N.A.
	Rate	18	Rate	19	Rate	18
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1993 raw data	N.A.	1993 raw data	N.A.	1993 raw data	N.A.
	Rate	23	Rate	18	Rate	22

# 11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	South Dakota											Tennessee											Texas											Utah										
1987	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.5	8.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	
1988	48	50	49	47	48	48	48	11	11	6	1	7	4	7	4	8	43	44	46	42	44	44	47	44	47	28	25	27	26	27	24	27	25	25	13	12	15	14	13	12	16	10	12	
1989	127.3	12.8	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.9	13.3	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	11.4	11.0	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	9.6	8.6	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.1	5.9		
1990	48	47	50	48	47	48	45	19	49	28	30	28	38	34	36	40	37	35	43	37	40	41	39	37	39	18	18	15	19	20	12	14	19	16	15	4	11	6	6	7	2	2	2	
1991	38	41	40	38	32	36	35	28	42	43	31	37	38	36	28	26	41	33	32	36	30	35	35	32	32	36	36	33	35	34	33	33	31	31	35	28	34	31	32	25	30	30	33	
1992	39	45	47	44	27	44	42	8	45	49	16	39	44	43	21	13	42	26	17	35	11	36	39	35	35	32	36	21	33	30	33	33	31	31	30	5	30	16	22	6	22	27	38	
1993	88	84	70	76	88	73	73	66	72	73	92	78	97	71	88	83	67	82	86	77	76	75	81	77	84	80	82	68	75	78	80	81	77	74	65	80	75	82	61	66	48	57	67	
1994	46	41	25	34	41	31	28	24	22	30	45	35	43	25	44	38	26	36	44	34	34	30	36	36	39	45	36	23	31	35	38	36	36	31	22	33	32	10	16	17	6	17	24	
1995	40	44	47	47	48	46	44	24	23	24	26	25	24	26	27	25	39	38	39	41	44	45	48	45	43	46	44	44	45	47	48	50	51	51	27	26	27	28	26	26	27	26	26	
1996	42	43	43	42	41	41	40	17	16	16	16	10	8	11	15	10	39	39	41	40	40	38	41	40	38	47	47	45	46	43	45	44	46	47	23	21	22	21	14	13	15	13	12	
1997	164	182	202	256	258	302	323	97	91	70	81	88	111	112	141	201	235	258	231	206	228	300	334	297	274	177	182	187	201	246	298	346	340	420	263	268	280	273	285	297	347	343	375	
1998	18	16	16	20	18	19	19	10	8	5	6	6	8	8	9	9	31	33	29	23	21	28	25	18	14	22	20	22	22	25	27	30	33	33	35	34	35	32	30	26	31	29	24	
1999	10	11	11	11	10	11	11	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	15	14	13	12	12	13	13	12	11	16	16	15	14	13	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	9	8	7	7	7	
2000	23	29	28	32	36	32	38	10	8	10	14	13	13	16	19	15	45	42	38	34	35	43	44	42	38	50	50	49	47	38	39	39	42	45	25	26	23	24	19	13	9	11	15	
2001	10	9	9	10	10	11	11	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	16	14	13	11	11	13	13	13	11	13	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	
2002	25	21	22	24	23	30	37	7	9	10	10	8	5	5	4	4	49	44	42	37	35	43	45	47	37	38	42	42	41	35	34	32	30	37	11	14	14	15	11	12	8	4	4	
2003	22	22	22	22	24	25	24	21	21	20	19	19	18	17	16	17	27	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	24	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	25	14	13	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	
2004	38	38	40	37	41	44	40	31	31	30	31	30	24	22	19	21	44	44	44	44	44	44	46	46	40	38	38	40	43	43	43	41	39	43	5	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	
2005	24	23	23	25	26	26	28	16	17	18	19	1	22	23	22	20	22	22	22	23	25	26	28	28	28	18	19	18	19	21	22	23	23	23	15	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	
2006	36	27	25	34	36	32	41	6	7	8	8	9	17	18	11	5	50	27	24	27	35	36	44	48	47	11	12	8	8	16	17	18	15	13	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	

Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids Count Indicators

Indicators	Vermont										Virginia										Washington									
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993 rew data	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993 rew data	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993 rew data
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	1993 rew data	
	Rank	16	6	7	5	9	7	11	10	10	10	33	32	27	31	30	32	29	34	28	8	6	7	10	12	7	5	7	3	4,043 births
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.5	10.0	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.8	7.2	6.7	11.5	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.2	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	504 deaths	
	Rank	2	24	6	1	1	2	1	11	5	5	39	37	31	32	33	40	38	41	32	28	21	24	19	20	8	10	7	4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	Rate	25	34	28	27	32	25	21	25	33	30	30	31	30	31	30	31	28	24	28	34	31	35	32	28	24	25	24	248 deaths	
	Rank	4	36	8	6	22	6	3	11	38	38	17	10	14	11	15	16	15	8	16	32	14	33	24	5	16	8	11	5	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	Rate	67	82	80	70	45	58	56	57	59	53	63	66	60	61	72	64	61	56	58	75	69	76	67	64	63	53	63	217 deaths	
	Rank	26	36	40	20	4	10	11	17	17	17	13	15	19	8	16	21	18	21	13	18	27	24	33	21	16	16	13	20	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	Rate	19	17	16	19	19	20	21	17	17	28	26	27	28	32	32	32	32	31	31	25	25	26	27	29	30	31	29	217 deaths	
	Rank	5	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	25	21	22	21	26	23	23	22	22	19	19	20	20	21	18	21	22	17	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	Rate	51	52	55	54	53	49	45	49	41	150	153	159	156	170	187	214	229	243	146	172	177	199	240	289	342	373	413	2,997 births	
	Rank	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	16	14	14	13	13	12	11	20	19	21	21	24	24	28	31	31	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Rate	9	7	6	5	6	8	8	8	6	12	11	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	9	8	10	11	13	11	10	8	6	N.A.	
	Rank	17	8	6	3	3	13	16	19	7	7	35	30	17	14	13	13	9	11	15	17	13	23	29	38	32	31	19	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Rate	11	9	6	5	5	6	7	7	7	10	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	9	8	N.A.	
	Rank	24	14	4	2	2	5	8	10	10	10	15	9	10	15	11	12	8	10	13	24	22	32	30	31	24	23	16	13	
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	16	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	14	15	15	14	14	14	13	16	16	16	15	14	13	12	13	14	N.A.	
	Rank	18	15	5	3	6	7	7	4	4	4	8	8	9	13	15	13	11	9	6	14	15	19	13	12	7	3	4	10	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	21	22	21	22	22	21	21	21	22	20	21	21	21	22	24	23	22	22	18	21	25	26	27	25	24	24	25	25	N.A.
	Rank	25	27	20	22	20	10	8	8	9	9	18	20	20	17	20	28	18	11	9	11	20	41	42	35	28	28	27	24	

# 15-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

## Virginia

Year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	
1	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.2
3	34	21	22	26	23	27	27

## Wisconsin

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1
3	8	12	9	11	14	15	18	14	16

## Wyoming

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3
3	36	25	39	31	34	34	26	32	28

## USA

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
3	248,432	248,432	248,432	248,432	248,432	248,432	248,432	248,432	248,432

## Births

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4
3	33,466	33,466	33,466	33,466	33,466	33,466	33,466	33,466	33,466

## Deaths

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1	63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69
3	15,774	15,774	15,774	15,774	15,774	15,774	15,774	15,774	15,774

## Births

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1	31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38
3	190,535	190,535	190,535	190,535	190,535	190,535	190,535	190,535	190,535

## Deaths

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483	506
3	N.A.								

## Births

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9
3	N.A.								

## Deaths

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
3	N.A.								

## Births

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21
3	N.A.								

## Deaths

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1	22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26
3	N.A.								

# Appendix 4

## Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

The 1996 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the seventh annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This chart provides national composite rankings for 1988 through 1996 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1996 composite rankings. The national composite rankings for the 1996 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* are based on data from 1993 (the most recent available year); similarly, the national composite rankings for 1988 through 1995 are based on data from three years prior to the year profiled. In other words, the data used to generate the rankings shown here reflect the same years shown in Appendix 3.

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	DC	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS
1988	46	39	41	47	31	24	8	33	51	42	44	9	23	26	28	6	15
1989	48	35	44	41	28	26	10	24	51	43	46	9	23	29	30	8	14
1990	48	32	41	44	30	27	4	22	51	43	47	11	25	29	26	6	13
1991	48	31	42	46	30	25	11	26	51	45	44	9	24	33	28	6	13
1992	47	33	43	48	35	26	8	27	51	45	46	13	25	38	24	10	9
1993	48	27	41	43	36	25	10	28	51	46	47	13	24	37	26	6	11
1994	47	24	46	43	36	27	10	26	51	44	45	11	25	35	28	5	14
1995	46	26	43	40	36	28	10	24	51	47	44	16	25	35	32	3	15
1996	47	27	41	40	33	26	12	21	51	48	43	11	24	34	28	5	15

	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC
1988	35	49	7	27	5	34	2	50	25	21	4	30	3	18	48	29	38
1989	38	49	3	27	6	34	5	50	32	21	4	35	2	16	45	31	37
1990	38	49	7	31	8	35	3	50	36	21	10	28	1	15	46	33	40
1991	39	49	7	29	8	27	5	50	32	16	10	35	3	19	47	34	40
1992	32	49	7	29	12	28	6	50	31	22	4	36	3	15	42	30	40
1993	32	49	8	29	12	30	4	50	34	19	7	40	1	15	44	33	39
1994	39	50	9	30	12	31	6	49	29	13	3	38	2	20	40	37	41
1995	37	50	4	29	11	31	8	49	33	22	5	30	1	20	38	34	42
1996	36	50	4	31	13	30	8	49	35	17	7	29	1	19	42	38	39

	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
1988	1	16	36	20	19	13	43	11	45	40	14	12	22	17	37	10	32
1989	1	18	33	20	17	13	47	22	42	40	11	12	19	15	39	7	25
1990	2	19	34	24	16	14	42	20	45	37	17	9	18	23	39	5	12
1991	1	20	37	23	15	12	43	17	41	38	14	2	18	22	36	4	21
1992	1	20	34	18	14	16	44	17	41	37	11	2	19	23	39	5	21
1993	2	23	38	14	18	16	42	21	45	35	9	3	22	20	31	5	17
1994	1	23	33	15	21	22	42	17	48	34	7	4	18	16	32	8	19
1995	2	21	27	18	19	13	45	14	48	39	7	6	17	12	41	9	23
1996	2	25	32	20	23	22	46	14	44	37	6	5	18	9	45	10	16

## Definitions and Data Sources

**Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14 (deaths per 1,000 children)** is the number of deaths of children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 1,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

**SOURCES: Death Statistics:** National Center for Health Statistics, 1993/1992/1991/1990/1989 Vital Statistics. "Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, 5 Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Puerto Rico: For each year from 1989 through 1993." *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-3. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

**Children in Working-Poor Families** is the percentage of all children in a state who live in families where (1) at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks a year (full time or part time), or the family received child support from a non-custodial parent, and (2) the total family income was below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The figures shown here represent an average of three different Population Survey data collected from 1991 through 1995. We refer to the data collected from March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income. In calendar year 1992, the poverty threshold for a typical family of three persons was \$11,186.

**SOURCE:** The Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin—Madison, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1993 years.

**Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)** is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

**SOURCES:** National Center for Health Statistics, 1993 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1993," Vol. 44, No. 7, Supplement (February 29, 1996), Table 25. **1992 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 27. **1991 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24. **1990 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25. **1989 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1989," Vol. 40, Number 8, Supplement 2 (January 7, 1992), Table 25. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-2.

**Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)** is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault), per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Because some local law enforcement agencies do not submit their

data to the FBI, the reported number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime in each state was adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the state population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1994, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions representing 80 percent of the U.S. population.

The data shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 is the average of data from 1992 through 1994. Due to changes in data collection procedures, 1993 data were unavailable for Illinois, 1994 data were unavailable for Montana, and 1993 and 1994 data were unavailable for Kansas. As a result, Illinois' 1993 figure is a two-year average of 1992 and 1994 data; Montana's figure is an average of 1992 and 1993 data; and the 1993 statistic for Kansas actually represents 1992 data.

While policies and practices regarding arrests of persons under 18 may vary from state to state, it is widely believed that the policies and practices are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious ones.

**SOURCES: Arrest Statistics:** The Annie E. Casey Foundation and Population Reference Bureau, joint analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports*, 1984 through 1991. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

**Median Income of Families with Children in 1993** is the median annual income of families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include children related to the family by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well

as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family and living in the household. Figures are rounded to the nearest \$100. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. Although we refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data, they actually reflect 1992 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1992 dollars.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

**National Composite Rank** for each state was obtained by converting the 1993 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators into standard scores, summing those standard scores to create a total standard score for each state, and ranking states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest (1) to lowest (51). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. In other words, no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

**Number of Children in 1994** is the total resident population under age 18 as of July 1, 1994, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel

stationed in the area. Estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred.

**SOURCE:** Data provided by U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Population Estimates Branch.

#### **Percent of 2-Year-Olds Immunized in 1994**

is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19-35 months in 1994. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, four doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine (DTP), three doses of poliovirus vaccine, and one dose of measles-mumps-rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 26,247 children with at least 250 children in each state.

**SOURCE:** Centers for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, "State and National Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months—United States, April-December 1994," Vol. 44, No. 33 (August 25, 1995), pp. 613, 619-623.

#### **Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring Below**

**Basic Mathematics Level in 1992** is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the basic proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The mathematics assessment measures five content areas—(1) numbers and operations; (2) measurement; (3) geometry; (4) data analysis, statistics, and probability; and (5) algebra and func-

tions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing at the basic level showed some evidence of understanding the mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas. Nine states (Alaska, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington) did not participate in the 1992 NAEP Math Assessment.

**SOURCE:** National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1992 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and the States*, April 1993, Table 4.

#### **Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring Below**

**Basic Reading Level in 1994** is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The reading assessment measures three global purposes for reading—reading for literary experience, reading to gain information, and reading to perform a task. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students at the basic level could understand uncomplicated narratives and high-interest informative texts. They identified obvious themes, located explicit information, summarized parts of text, and made judgments about characters' actions. Nine states (Alaska, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1994 NAEP Reading Assessment. Two other states (Idaho and Michigan) did not meet minimum school participation guidelines, and the District of

## initions and Data Sources

na withdrew from the 1994 NAEP Assessment data were collected. Therefore, scores reported for Idaho, Michigan, and the state of Columbia. In addition, the data for Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Tennessee published even though they did not meet all the criteria for NAEP.

**Source:** National Center for Education Statistics, *1994 Reading: A First Look*, Revised Edition, October 1995, Table 1.2.

### Change in Per Capita Income 1990-

Per capita income is the mean income of man, woman, and child in a particular state, calculated by dividing the total income in a state by its total population, including children and persons not living in the state. This item connotes changes in a state's income resources between 1990 and 1994. The percentage change shown here is based on figures that take changes due to inflation into account.

**Source:** Data provided by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Change Over Time Analysis** was completed by comparing the 1993 data for each of the indicators with the data for the base year. To calculate percent change, the value for 1993 is subtracted from the value for 1985, and the result is divided by the value for 1985. The result is multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data. The "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Percent of Children in Poverty** is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to the family composition as of the survey date in March. Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In calendar year 1992, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was \$14,335. The data shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 represents an average of CPS data collected from 1991 through 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1995.

### Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (Income Below 50% of Poverty Level) in

1993 is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes that are less than half of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the

U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In calendar year 1992, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below \$7,168. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data collected from March 1991 through March 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

### Percent of Children Without Health

**Insurance in 1993** is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of private or public health insurance, including Medicaid, during the previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect insurance status in 1992.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

**Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent** is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the household head by birth, marriage, or adoption. The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey. Questions regarding family type are collected for all families in the survey each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent three year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 represents an average of data from 1992 through 1994.

**SOURCE:** Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies** is the percentage of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.

**SOURCES:** National Center for Health Statistics, 1993 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993, Vol. 11, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Tables 8 and 10. 1992 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992, Vol. 13, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Tables 8 and 10. 1991 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991, Vol. 12, No. 3,

Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. 1990 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. 1989 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989, Volume 40, No. 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Tables 6 and 14. 1988/1987/1986/1985 data: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. 1, Natality, Table 1-82.

#### **Percent of Mother-Headed Families**

**Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1993** is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. Families categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 56 percent of all mother-headed families had a child support award in place in 1992.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect income received during 1992. **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

**Percent of Poor Families with Children Receiving Means-Tested Assistance in 1993** reflects the percentage of poor families with related children under age 18 who receive benefits from programs designed to assist low-income persons and families. The means-tested assistance programs included in this measure are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, Food Stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, and housing or rent subsidies. These programs account for the vast majority of money spent on means-tested benefits. Since benefits often go to the household rather than to an individual child, we assume that children living in such a household are helped by that assistance. Please note this measure reflects only poor families with children, but many means-tested programs also provide benefits to persons and families with incomes above the poverty line.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect benefits received during 1992. **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

**Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working, Ages 16-19** is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full time or part time) and not employed (full time or part time.)

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file

## Definitions and Data Sources

obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics through the CPS asks respondents in about 60 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education and enrollment. School enrollment and enrollment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the nine months children typically are in school (remember through May). The figures shown represent three year averages. For example, the 1993 represents an average of data from 1992 through 1994.

**SOURCE:** Special tabulations of 1984-991991 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19** is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates. This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education.

For this indicator, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the nine months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1993 represent an average of data from 1992 to 1994.

**SOURCE:** Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992** provides mutually exclusive categories for five large racial/ethnic groups. The Census Bureau, like most federal agencies, uses two distinct questions to collect data on race and Hispanic origin. One question is used to identify an individual's race; the other, to ascertain whether or not that person is of Hispanic origin. Consequently, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (For example, a person of Puerto Rican ancestry may be both black and Hispanic.)

In order to provide mutually exclusive groupings, those identifying themselves as Hispanic were removed from each of the racial categories. In other words, the racial categories used here ("White," "Black," "Asian and Pacific Islander," and "Native American") do not include anyone who indicated that they were Hispanic. All persons who identified themselves as Hispanic were included in the "Hispanic" category. Racial and ethnic identification was done through self-reporting. Estimates, which are as of July 1, 1992, are rounded to the nearest hundred.

**SOURCE:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Estimates of the Population of States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1990-1992, machine-readable diskette file.

**State AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits as a Percent of Poverty Line in 1995** expresses the value of the combination of current-year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits as a percentage of the previous year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1994 was \$15,150. (To

reflect higher costs of living, the threshold was increased by 25 percent in Alaska and 15 percent in Hawaii.) All statistics are as of January 1995.

**SOURCE:** Data are provided by the Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, Library of Congress.

**Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)** is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.

**SOURCE:** Child Trends, Inc., 1996, *Facts at a Glance*, Washington, DC.

**Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)** is the number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents of teens between ages 15 and 19 per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

**SOURCES: Death Statistics:** Special tabulations by National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics. (Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State.) for each year from 1985 to 1993. **Population Statistics:** Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

## Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

- 1. Data must be from a reliable source.** All of our data come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use it.
- 2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time.** Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability.
- 3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across "all states."** In practical terms this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization.
- 4. The data item should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being.** We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.
- 5. The data item must be easily understandable to the public.** We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex will not be effective.
- 6. The data item must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation.** If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.
- 7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future.** We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year.

## Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Annie E. Casey Foundation funds KIDS COUNT projects in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These projects provide detailed, community-by-community information on the condition of children.

<b>Alabama</b>	<b>VOICES for Alabama's Children</b> P.O. Box 550189 Birmingham, AL 35255 205 939-9917 205 939-6061 FAX	<b>California</b>	<b>Children Now</b> 1212 Broadway, Suite 530 Oakland, CA 94612 510 763-2444 510 763-1974 FAX
<b>Art Turner</b> KIDS COUNT Project Director	<b>Art Turner</b> KIDS COUNT Project Director	<b>Amy Abraham</b> Director of Development	<b>Amy Abraham</b> Director of Development
<b>Alaska</b>	<b>University of Alaska— Anchorage Institute of Social and Economic Research</b> 5211 Providence Drive Anchorage, AK 99508 907 785-7710 907 786-7743 FAX	<b>Colorado</b>	<b>Colorado Children's Campaign</b> 225 E. 16th Avenue Suite B 400 Denver, CO 80205 1604 303 839-1580 303 839-1554 FAX
<b>Norm Dinges</b> Project Director	<b>Norm Dinges</b> Project Director	<b>Shanna Shulman</b> KIDS COUNT Coordinator	<b>Shanna Shulman</b> KIDS COUNT Coordinator
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>Children's Action Alliance</b> 4001 N. 3rd Street, Suite 100 Phoenix, AZ 85012 602 266-0707 602 263-8792 FAX	<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>Connecticut Association for Human Services</b> 880 Ashlum Avenue Hartford, CT 06105 860 522-7762 860 520-4234 FAX
<b>Carol Kamin</b> Executive Director	<b>Carol Kamin</b> Executive Director	<b>Michelle Doucette Cunningham</b> Kids 2000 Project Director	<b>Michelle Doucette Cunningham</b> Kids 2000 Project Director
<b>Arkansas</b>	<b>Arkansas Advocates for Children &amp; Families</b> 105 E. 7th Street, Suite 951 Little Rock, AR 7201-4531 501 371-9678 501 371-9681 FAX	<b>Delaware</b>	<b>University of Delaware</b> 121 Townsend Hall Newark, DE 19717-1305 302 831-4966 302 831-4987 FAX
<b>Amy Rossi</b> Executive Director	<b>Amy Rossi</b> Executive Director	<b>Mary Ann Polling</b> KIDS COUNT Project Director	<b>Mary Ann Polling</b> KIDS COUNT Project Director

## Definitions and Data Sources

Columbia withdrew from the 1991 NAFEP Assessment after data were collected. Therefore, scores were not reported for Idaho, Michigan, and the District of Columbia. In addition, the data for Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee were published even though they did not meet all guidelines for samples established by NAEP.

**SOURCE:** National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1991 Reading: A First Look*, Revised Edition, October 1995, Table 12

**Percent Change in Per Capita Income 1990-1994.** Per capita income is the mean income of every man, woman, and child in a particular state. It is calculated by dividing the total income in a state by that state's total population, including families without children and persons not living in a family. This item compares changes in a state's economic resources between 1990 and 1994. The percentage change shown here is based on income figures that take changes due to inflation into account.

**SOURCE:** Data provided by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Percent Change Over Time Analysis** was computed by comparing the 1993 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1985 is subtracted from the value for 1993, and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Percent of Children in Poverty** is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to the family composition as of the survey date in March. Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In calendar year 1992, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was \$14,355. The data shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 represents an average of CPS data collected from 1991 through 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1995

**Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (Income Below 50% of Poverty Level) in 1993** is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes that are less than half of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the

U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In calendar year 1992, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below \$7,168. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data collected from March 1991 through March 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

**Percent of Children Without Health Insurance in 1993** is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of private or public health insurance, including Medicaid, during the previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect insurance status in 1992.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

**Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent** is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the household head by birth, marriage, or adoption. The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey. Questions regarding family type are collected for all families in the survey each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 represents an average of data from 1992 through 1994.

**SOURCE:** Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies** is the percentage of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.

**SOURCES:** National Center for Health Statistics, 1993 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993," Vol. 13, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Tables 8 and 16. 1992 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1991), Tables 8 and 16. 1991 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 12, No. 3,

Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. 1990 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. 1989 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," Volume 40, No. 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Tables 6 and 14. 1988/1987/1986/1985 data: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. 1, Natality, Table 1-82.

**Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1993** is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. Families categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 56 percent of all mother-headed families had a child support award in place in 1992.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect income received during 1992.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

**Percent of Poor Families with Children Receiving Means-Tested Assistance in 1993** reflects the percentage of poor families with related children under age 18 who receive benefits from programs designed to assist low-income persons and families. The means-tested assistance programs included in this measure are: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, Food Stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, and housing or rent subsidies. These programs account for the vast majority of money spent on means-tested benefits. Since benefits often go to the household rather than to an individual child, we assume that children living in such a household are helped by that assistance. Please note this measure reflects only poor families with children, but many means-tested programs also provide benefits to persons and families with incomes above the poverty line.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect benefits received during 1992.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

**Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working, Ages 16-19** is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full time or part time) and not employed (full time or part time).

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file

## Definitions and Data Sources

maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the nine months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three year averages. For example, data for 1993 represent an average of data from 1992 through 1994.

**SOURCE:** Special tabulations of 1981-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19

is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates. This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education.

For this indicator, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the nine months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three year averages. For example, data for 1994 represent an average of data from 1992 to 1994.

**SOURCE:** Special tabulations of 1981-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992** provides mutually exclusive categories for five large racial/ethnic groups. The Census Bureau, like most federal agencies, uses two distinct questions to collect data on race and Hispanic origin. One question is used to identify an individual's race; the other, to ascertain whether or not that person is of Hispanic origin. Consequently, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (For example, a person of Puerto Rican ancestry may be both black and Hispanic.)

In order to provide mutually exclusive groupings, these identifying themselves as Hispanic were removed from each of the racial categories. In other words, the racial categories used here ("White," "Black," "Asian and Pacific Islander," and "Native American") do not include anyone who indicated that they were Hispanic. All persons who identified themselves as Hispanic were included in the "Hispanic" category. Racial and ethnic identification was done through self-reporting. Estimates, which are as of July 1, 1992, are rounded to the nearest hundred.

**SOURCE:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Estimates of the Population of States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980-1992, machine-readable diskette file.

### State AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits as a

**Percent of Poverty Line in 1995** expresses the value of the combination of current-year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits as a percentage of the previous year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1994 was \$15,150. (To

reflect higher costs of living, the threshold was increased by 25 percent in Alaska and 15 percent in Hawaii.) All statistics are as of January 1995.

**SOURCE:** Data are provided by the Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, Library of Congress.

### Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000

**females)** is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.

**SOURCE:** Child Trends, Inc., 1996, *Facts at a Glance*, Washington, DC.

### Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19 (deaths

**per 100,000 teens)** is the number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents of teens between ages 15 and 19 per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

**SOURCES: Death Statistics:** Special tabulations by National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1985 to 1993. **Population Statistics:** Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

## Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

4. **The data item should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being.** We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.

5. **The data item must be easily understandable to the public.** We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex will not be effective.

1. **Data must be from a reliable source.** All of our data come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use it.

6. **The data item must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation.** If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.

2. **The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time.** Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability.

7. **There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future.** We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year.

3. **The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across "all states."** In practical terms this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization.

## Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds KIDS COUNT projects in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These projects provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

<b>Alabama</b>	<b>VOICES for Alabama's Children</b> P.O. Box 550189 Birmingham, AL 35255 205 939-9917 205 939-6061 FAX	<b>California</b>	<b>Children Now</b> 1212 Broadway, Suite 530 Oakland, CA 94612 510 763-2444 510 763-1974 FAX
<b>Art Turner</b> KIDS COUNT Project Director		<b>Amy Abraham</b> Director of Development	
<b>Alaska</b>	<b>University of Alaska— Anchorage Institute of Social and Economic Research</b> 3211 Providence Drive Anchorage, AK 99508 907 786-7710 907 786-7743 FAX	<b>Colorado</b>	<b>Colorado Children's Campaign</b> 225 E. 16th Avenue Suite B-300 Denver, CO 80203-1604 303 839-1580 303 839-1354 FAX
<b>Norm Dinges</b> Project Director		<b>Shanna Shulman</b> KIDS COUNT Coordinator	
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>Children's Action Alliance</b> 4001 N. 3rd Street, Suite 160 Phoenix, AZ 85012 602 266-0707 602 263-8792 FAX	<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>Connecticut Association for Human Services</b> 880 Asylum Avenue Hartford, CT 06105 860 522-7762 860 520-4234 FAX
<b>Carol Kamin</b> Executive Director		<b>Michelle Doucette</b> <b>Cunningham</b> Kids COUNT Project Director	
<b>Arkansas</b>	<b>Arkansas Advocates for Children &amp; Families</b> 103 E. 7th Street, Suite 931 Little Rock, AR 72201-4531 501 371-9678 501 371-9681 FAX	<b>Delaware</b>	<b>University of Delaware</b> 121 Townsend Hall Newark, DE 19717-1303 302 831-4966 302 831-4987 FAX
<b>Amy Rossi</b> Executive Director		<b>Mary Ann Poling</b> KIDS COUNT Project Director	

Washington, DC	DC Children's Trust Fund	Idaho	State of Idaho	Kansas	Kansas Action for Children
Carolyn S. Abdullah AIDS CO-OP Project Manager	1730 K Street, NW, Suite 304 Washington, DC 20006 202 466-0983 202 331-3759 FAX	Sharon H. Hixon Administrator	Dept. of Juvenile Corrections P.O. Box 83720 400 N. 10th Street, 2nd Floor Boise, ID 83720-0285 208 334-5100 208 334-5120 FAX	Joyce Martin AIDS CO-OP Project Director	715 S.W. 10th Street P.O. Box 403 Topeka, KS 66601-0403 913 232-0550 913 232-0699 FAX
Florida	Florida Mental Health Institute University of South Florida 13301 Bruce B. Downs Boulevard Tampa, FL 33612 813 974-6405 813 974-4406 FAX	Illinois	Voices for Illinois Children 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 1580 Chicago, IL 60604 312 456-0600 312 456-0088 FAX	Kentucky	Kentucky Youth Advocates, Inc. 623 Shelby Street Frankfort, KY 40601 502 875-4865 502 875-2507 FAX
Kathy Goltry AIDS CO-OP Project Director	Ami Nagle Program Associate	Indiana	Indiana Youth Institute 4901 N. Meridian Street Suite 200 Indianapolis, IN 46208-4010 317 924-3657 317 924-1314 FAX	Louisiana	Agenda for Children P.O. Box 51837 New Orleans, LA 70151 504 586-8509 504 586-8522 FAX
Georgia	Georgians for Children 3091 Maple Drive, N.E., Suite 111 Atlanta, GA 30305 404 365-8948 404 365-9009 FAX	Iowa	Child & Family Policy Center Fleming Building 218 South Avenue, Suite 1201 Des Moines, IA 50309 515 280-9027 515 244-8997 FAX	Maine	Maine Children's Alliance P.O. Box 2110 Augusta, ME 04338 207 623-1868 207 626-3302 FAX
Hawaii	University of Hawaii Center on the Family 2515 Campus Road Miller Hall 103 Honolulu, HI 96822 808 956-4136 808 956-4147 FAX	Mike Crawford AIDS CO-OP Project Director	Illinois	Elinor Goldberg Executive Director	
Marcia Hartsock AIDS CO-OP Project Director	Judith Erickson Director of Research Services				

## Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

<b>Maryland</b>	Advocates for Children & Youth, Inc. 400 Cathedral Street, Suite 500 Baltimore, MD 21201 410 547-9200 410 547-8690 FAX	<b>Mississippi</b> Alma Ellis KIDS COUNT Project Coordinator	Mississippi Forum on Children & Families, Inc. 585 Woodland Hills Building 3000 Old Canton Road Jackson, MS 39216 601 366-9083 601 982-8055 FAX	<b>Nevada</b> Paula Ford Executive Director	WE CAN, Inc. 3041 W. Sahara, Suite C-3 Las Vegas, NV 89109 702 368-1533 702 368-1540 FAX
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Massachusetts Committee for Children & Youth 11 Beacon Street, Suite 706 Boston, MA 02108 617 742-8555 617 742-7808 FAX	<b>Missouri</b> Susan S. Scribner Program Analyst	Citizens for Missouri's Children 2717 Sutton Avenue, Suite 200 St. Louis, MO 63143 314 647-2003 314 644-5437 FAX	<b>New Hampshire</b> Mary Ann Barton KIDS COUNT Director	The New Hampshire Alliance for Children & Youth 125 Airport Road Concord, NH 03301 603 225-0900 603 225-4346 FAX
<b>Michigan</b>	Michigan League for Human Services 400 N. Washington Square Suite 401 Farmington Hills, MI 48334 517 487-5436 517 371-4546 FAX	<b>Montana</b> Elizabeth Roethlisper Espelin Executive Director	Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies The Montana Coalition P.O. Box 876 Helena, MT 59621 406 449-8611 406 449-3703 FAX	<b>New Jersey</b> Eloisa Hernandez KIDS COUNT Director	Association for Children of New Jersey 35 Halsey Street Newark, NJ 07102 201 643-3876 201 643-9153 FAX
<b>Minnesota</b>	Minnesota KIDS COUNT—Children's Defense Fund— Minnesota 530 Rice Street St. Paul, MN 55103 612 227 6121 612 227-2553 FAX	<b>Nebraska</b> Kathy Bigsby Moore Executive Director	Voices for Children in Nebraska 7521 Main Street, Suite 103 Omaha, NE 68127 402 597-3100 402 597-2705 FAX	<b>New Mexico</b> Alice Otero KIDS COUNT Director	New Mexico Advocates for Children & Families P.O. Box 26666 Albuquerque, NM 87125-6666 505 841-1710 505 841-1702 FAX

<b>New York</b>	<b>Association of New York State Youth Bureaus</b> 1500 Central Avenue Albany, NY 12205 518 464-9667 518 464-9563 FAX	<b>Oklahoma</b>	<b>Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy</b> 320 N.W. 13th Street, Suite 101 Oklahoma City, OK 73102 405 236-5437 405 236-5439 FAX	<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>South Carolina Budget &amp; Control Board</b> P.O. Box 12411 Columbia, SC 29211 803 734-2291 803 734-1276 FAX
<b>Glenn Read</b> <i>Executive Director</i>		<b>Marko Nash</b> <i>KIDS COUNTY Coordinator</i>		<b>Baron Holmes</b> <i>Project Director</i>	
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute</b> 1518 Dale Street, Suite 110 Raleigh, NC 27605-1275 919 834-6623 919 829-7299 FAX	<b>Oregon</b>	<b>Children First for Oregon</b> 921 S.W. Morrison, Suite 118 Portland, OR 97205 503 294-1456 503 294-1806 FAX	<b>South Dakota</b>	<b>University of South Dakota KIDS COUNTY Project</b> 414 E. Clark Street Vermillion, SD 57069 605 677-5287 605 677-5427 FAX
<b>Julie Rehder</b> <i>Program Manager</i>		<b>Gary Dombroff</b> <i>Executive Director</i>		<b>Terry Haven</b> <i>Data Coordinator</i>	
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>North Dakota KIDS COUNTY University of North Dakota Gillette Hall, Room 3</b> P.O. Box 7090 Grand Forks, ND 58202-7090 701 777-4086 701 777-4257 FAX	<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>Pennsylvania Partnerships for Children</b> 931 N. Front Street Suite 101 Harrisburg, PA 17102-3155 717 236-5680 717 236-7745 FAX	<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>Tennessee Commission on Children &amp; Youth</b> Gateway Plaza, 1st Floor 710 James Robertson Parkway Nashville, TN 37243-0880 615 741-2633 615 741-5956 FAX
<b>Ann Lochner</b> <i>Director</i>		<b>Frederick K. Richmond</b> <i>Director of Operations and Research</i>		<b>Denise Dunbar</b> <i>KIDS COUNTY Director</i>	
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>Children's Defense Fund—Ohio</b> 52 E. Lynn Street, Suite 400 Columbus, OH 43215 614 221-2244 614 221-2247 FAX	<b>Rhode Island</b>	<b>The Rhode Island Foundation</b> 70 Elm Street Providence, RI 02905 401 274-4564 401 331-8085 FAX	<b>Texas</b>	<b>Center for Public Policy Priorities of the Benedictine Health Resource Center</b> 900 Lydia Street Austin, TX 78702 512 320-0222 512 320-0227 FAX
<b>Mark Real</b> <i>Director</i>		<b>Elizabeth Burke Bryant</b> <i>KIDS COUNTY Coordinator</i>		<b>Patrick Bresette</b> <i>Associate Director for Children's Initiatives</i>	

## Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

<p><b>Utah</b></p> <p><b>Utah Children</b> 717 E. South Temple Street Suite 150 Salt Lake City, UT 84102 <b>801 364-1182</b> <b>801 364-1186 FAX</b></p>	<p><b>West Virginia</b></p> <p><b>KIDS COUNT Fund</b> Atlas Building 1031 Quarrier Street, Suite 313 Charleston, WV 25301 <b>304 345-2101</b> <b>304 345-2102 FAX</b></p>
<p><b>KIDS COUNT</b> <i>Coordinator</i></p>	<p><b>Margie Hale</b> <i>Executive Director</i></p>
<p><b>Vermont</b></p> <p><b>Vermont Children's Forum</b> P.O. Box 261 Montpelier, VT 05601 <b>802 229-6377</b> <b>802 229-4929 FAX</b></p>	<p><b>Wisconsin</b></p> <p><b>Wisconsin Council on Children &amp; Families</b> 16 N. Carroll Street, Suite 420 Madison, WI 53703 <b>608 284-0580</b> <b>608 284-0583 FAX</b></p>
<p><b>Carlen Finn</b> <i>KIDS COUNT</i> <i>Coordinator</i></p>	<p><b>Anne Arnesen</b> <i>Director</i></p>
<p><b>Virginia</b></p> <p><b>Action Alliance for Virginia's Children &amp; Youth</b> 1221 Franklin Street Richmond, VA 23219 <b>804 649-0181</b> <b>804 649-0161 FAX</b></p>	<p><b>Wyoming</b></p> <p><b>Wyoming PARENT, Inc.</b> 1050 N. Third Street, Suite L Laramie, WY 82070 <b>307 745-0990</b> <b>307 745-0990 FAX</b></p>
<p><b>Susan Gholston</b> <i>Project Director</i></p>	<p><b>Zeta Walling</b> <i>Project Director</i></p>
<p><b>Washington</b></p> <p><b>Human Services Policy Center</b> Institute for Public Policy &amp; Mgt. Graduate School of Public Affairs University of Washington 321 Parhampton, Box 353060 Seattle, WA 98195-3060 <b>206 543-0190</b> <b>206 543-1096 FAX</b></p>	<p><b>Rick Brandon</b> <i>Executive Director</i></p>

The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

American Academy of Pediatrics	Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs	Education Commission of the States	National Association of Homes & Services for Children	National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality	Society of Pediatric Nurses
American Association of School Administrators	Association of State & Territorial Health Officials	Families & Work Institute	National Association of Partners in Education	The State Legislative Leaders Foundation	The United Methodist Church/and Society
American Baptist Churches	Big Brothers & Big Sisters of America	Family Impact Seminar	National Association of School Nurses	The General Board of Church and Society	United Church of Christ
American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists	Black Professional Men, Inc.	Family Resource Coalition	National Association of Social Workers	United Way of America/Mobilization for Children	US Bureau of the Census
American Federation of Teachers	Boys & Girls Clubs of America	Food Research & Action Center	National Association of State Boards of Education	National Crime Prevention Council	US Chamber of Commerce
American Medical Association	Business Roundtable	Girl Scouts of the USA	National Association of State Budget Officers	National Education Association	US Conference of Mayors
American Public Health Association	Catholic Charities, USA	Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition	National Association of State Grant Colleges	National Elementary School Association	USDA/4-H Extension Service
American Public Welfare Administration	Center for Law & Social Policy	Institute for Educational Leadership	National Association of WIC Directors	National Fatherhood Initiative	Women in Community Service
American School Health Association	Center on Budget & Policy Priorities	Joint Center for Political & Economic Studies	National Black Child Development Institute	National Institute for Responsible Fatherhood	YMCA of the USA
American Speech-Language-Hearing Association	Child Welfare League of America	Kwanis International	National Center on Education & the Economy	National League of Cities	Youth United Ministries
American Youth Policy Forum	Coalition of Community Foundations for Youth	March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation	National Center on Fathering Families	National Mental Health Association	YWCA of the USA
ASSA	Council of Chief State School Officers	Mental Health Law Project	National Coalition of 100 Black Women	National Perinatal Association	Zero to Three
Association of American Medical Colleges	Council of Governors Policy Advisors	National Alliance of Business	National Coalition of 100 Black Women	National School Boards Association	
Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc.	Council of the Great City Schools	National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations	National Center on Education & the Economy	National Youth Employment Coalition	
		National Association of Children's Hospitals & Related Institutions, Inc.	National Center on Fathering Families	Parent Action	
		National Association of Community Health Centers	National Coalition of 100 Black Women	Physicians for Social Responsibility	
		National Association of Counties			

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to helping children and families who are at risk of becoming homeless, abused, or neglected. We work to ensure that every child has a safe, stable, and loving family. We support families who are struggling to care for their children, and we provide services to help them succeed. We also work to change public policies, human service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

**The Annie E. Casey Foundation**

701 St. Paul Street  
Baltimore, MD 21202  
Fax 410 547-6624  
410 547-6600  
Douglas W. Nelson  
Executive Director



The Annie E. Casey  
Foundation

701 St. Paul Street  
Baltimore, MD 21202  
410.547.6600  
Fax 410.547.6074